The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Rebel Atrocities.

More Horrible than Former Accounts.

PAY OF THE 100 DAY MEN.

NATIONAL BANK ISSUES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Report on the Fort Pillow Massacre.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, concerning the massacre at Fort Pillow, has already been prepared, and will be made to Congress as soon as the evidence, which it briefly sums up, can be written out. The Sub-Committee, Senator Wade and Representative Gooch, visited Fort Pillow, Memphis, Cairo and Mound City, and took evidence at all places, examining fifty-seven witnesses in all. The testimony all goes to prove that the atrocities committed by the rebels are much worse than any published account indicates, and that their officers are fully responsible for what occurred, having encouraged, instead of attempting to restrain, the soldiers on the day when the Fort was carried by storm, and when two or three hundred of the garrison, who vainly asked quarter, were murdered. The next day the rebels returned to the Fort, and killed in cold blood the wounded and all others they could find, white and black, women and children, as well as men. The hospitals were burned, and the wounded men in them Men were nailed down to tent floors, and the tents then set on fire. A black boy, who was carried off by one of the rebel soldiers, with a view to his re-enslavement, was taken from him, about four miles from the Fort, by order of superior officers, and shot. Witnesses testified that Forrest admitted in their hearing that the rebel loss was three hundred in the various assaults upon the fort. Gen. Huribut testified that he found Fort Pillow garrisoned when he assumed command of the District, as it had been, with the exception of five or six weeks, since it was taken possession of; that he simply continued things as he found them, having no orders and not feeling at liberty to make a change, and that three regiments, on their way to reinforce the fort, were ordered by Gen. Sherman to Chattanooga.

Twenty-five Millions for the Hundred Day Men.

The Senate passed to-day the bill appropriating $25,000,000 for the one hundred day militia, by a vote of 23 to 14, and very decisively rejected a motion to agree to the Conference Committee's report on the bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice. The Senate found itself without a quorum at two o'clock, and was obliged to adjourn after half an hour's fruitless effort to find three members. The absentees were: Brown, Chandler, Dixon, Harding, Harris, Hendricks, Hicks, Howard, McDougal, Nesmith, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull and Wright. It is known that Hicks, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck and Trumbull are absent on account of sickness.

Printing Bureau.

The current report that Clark, the head of the Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department, has been removed, is premature. Secretary Chase will wait the result of the Congressional investigation before acting.

National Bank Issues.

On the first day of this month the aggregate of the circulation of notes issued to National Banks amounted to only $18,000,000.

Various Matters.

To-day, after the adjournment, the Senate Finance Committee had a session of a few hours on the tax bill, and disposed of eighteen sections.

The pay of the commissioned officers of the following regiments have been stopped till restitution has been made for public and private property destroyed by soldiers of their regiments while *en route* through the city of Nashville, as veteran volunteers: 6th Kentucky cavalry; 4th Ohio cavalry; 3d Ohio cavalry; 29th Ohio infantry; 41st Ohio infantry; 7th Pennsylvania cavalry; 17th Indiana mounted infantry.

The House, by a unanimous vote, passsed the bill reported by Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee, raising the soldiers pay to $16 per month; corporals, $18: Sergeants, $20; Orderly Sergeant, $24; Sergeant Majors, $26. The bill is the same as that of which a synopsis was given last Friday, excepting the section relating to colored troops.

ANOTHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Senate Naval Committee is considering the propriety of increasing payments to contractors for iron clad vessels, provided the work be speedily completed.

Much damage has been done in this vicinity by a violent rain storm, which continued all last night. All army operations must be suspended.

The Naval Committee will endeavor to decide upon a site for the new navy yard tomorrow morning.

It is expected that the Election Committee will make a report on the Blair correspondence.

Everything is quiet on the Rapidan.

FROM HARRISBURG.

MILITARY BILL AS AMENDED.

Western Coal Company.

SHERIFF'S FEES IN WESTMORELAND.

Burial Ground of First Baptist Church.

DELIVERING MILK ON SUNDAY.

ALLEGHENY ASYLUM

THE POOR FARM.

Sundry Private Bills, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

HARRISBURG, May 3.

The House Military bill, as amended by Senate, passed finally. Yeas, 65; nays, 19.

Mr. Bigham had the Western Coal Co. bill amended so as to meet the Governor's views.

The Senate bills passed the House relating to Sheriff's fees in Westmoreland county; relating to burial ground of First Baptist Church and congregation, Pittsburgh; an Act amending fee bill of Justices in Allegheny county; an Act incorporating Franklin Hotel Company.

The following House bills passed the Senate: [Penitentiary bill; bill incersing Capital Stock of the Masonic Hall Association, East Liberty; Act authorizing the Mayor of Pittsburgh to appoint a deputy; Bill extending the time for delivering milk on Sunday, in Pittsburgh; Bill in reference to the estate of Martha S. Irvin; Act incorporating the Union Turhpike Road Company, and relative to Oakland Passenger Railroad.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation Bill was adopted.]

Supplement to act incorporating the Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad Company; Supplement to act incorporating Allegheny Asylum; Supplement to an act providing for the erection of a poor house in Allegheny county.

An act relative to grading and paving in Duquesne Borough.

Act incorporating the Antelope Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Supplement to an act explaining an act relative to the tunnel under the church, corner of High and Wylie Streets.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

THE CITIZENS ON HALF RATIONS.

A Richmond paper of Thursday says that the languor in the commercial market shows that the town people will have to live upon half rations till the country people who have provisions to spare shall have heard of the defeat of Grant's army. We may then expect supplies from all quarters, and a renewal of business on a descending scale of prices.

A dispatch from Orange Court House, dated April 27th, says: All the Yankees have left the valley to reinforce Gen. Meade.

A dispatch from Fredericksburg of the same date, says: As yet we have no indications of Gen. Grant's movements toward Fredericksburg, unless it be that the telegraph from Occoquan to Alexandria is being repaired by the Yankees.

FROM RICHMOND.

EVACUATION OF THE CITY DENIED.

THE REBELS STILL CONFUSED.

FORREST'S ATROCITIES APPROVED,

Great Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

BLOCKADE RUNNING RUINED.

BLOODY RETALIATION PROPOSED.

The Pending Battle to End the War.

If Virginia is Lost All is Lost.

SCARCITY OF FOOD ADMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Your correspondent at General Grant's headquarters, Culpepper Court House, sends the following:

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d, under the caption "A Stupid Report," says that but for the fact that many well-meaning believe it, it would not think worth while to contradict the report that Richmond is to be evacuated. Some foundation for the rumor was contained in the proposal to remove one of the bureaus of the Treasury Department to Columbia, but this has been reconsidered. The *Examiner* advises every unproductive person to remove to the country, and thus render the possibility of evacuating Richmond more remote by enabling the rebel Government to feed its soldiers more.

The *Examiner* has a long leading editorial article applauding Forrest's atrocities at Fort Pillow, and says they diffused a warm and soothing glow through the veins of every good Confederate. The whole country will approve and applaud his action, and also, it is hoped, will the Confederate government.

The *Examiner* publishes Long's recognition speech, with commendatory preface, under heading, "Long's Great Speech in Yankee Congress."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 30th, has information that Burnside is moving. It says: Intelligence is brought by a scout, who conjectures that he is going to Alexandria. The *Enquirer* thinks more probable, Yorktown. His force is set down at 17,000 white and 8,000 negro soldiers.

The same paper says that the great fire at Wilmington has fallen heavily on blockade operations. Indeed, it may be considered to have put an effectual stop to running the blockade for some time. The difficulty of procuring transportation for cotton will prevent for several months the accumulation of sufficient supply. The destruction of property is estimated at from three to five millions of dollars in gold.

The *Enquirer* has a lengthy article on the Fort Pillow massacre, sneering at the indignation of the Northern press, and saying if the Confederate prisoners are executed, double the number of Federals will be immediately put to death.

The *Examiner* of the 29th concludes an article on the military situation in Virginia, as follows:

If we hold our own in Virginia till this summer is ended, the power of the North for mischief will everywhere be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if employed with energy and consistency. *This is the last year of the war, which ever wins.*

The same paper says a most serious scarcity of provisions exists in Virginia both North and South of James river, and not only in cities and towns, but throughout the interior. The same paper says: Four army corps have been sent from Chttanooga to reinforce Grant.

The rebel Gen. Wirt Adams telegraphs from Yazoo City that he burned the gunboat he captured on the 23d, after taking out her armament.

The Richmond *Examiner* has private advices from Washington that a member of the Lincoln government stated that if the North takes Richmond, it could well afford to have Johnston to penetrate to Ohio, and trust to popular sentiment to prosecute the war. The same paper adds that the capture of Richmond is the one and inexorable condition of the continuation of the war by the North beyond the ensuing campaign. It further adds that there is no longer a doubt that the enemy is about to make a serious demonstration on the Peninsula.

The *Examiner* of the 27th announces the assignment of Lieutenant General Holmes, lately commanding in the Mississippi Department, to command at Raleigh the reserve forces of North Carolina, composed of men between seventeen and fifty, and that Major General Ransom has assumed command in place of Gen. Elzy; who goes to the Maryland line.

The *Enquirer* reports the evacuation of Suffolk by our forces. The rebel journals chuckle over the fact that the French vessels were obliged to leave the James river, the stipulated time having elapsed, with little if any tobacco.

The *Examiner*, commenting on a recent speech of Vice President Stephens, says that he has disappointed his admirers and friends, only to gratify his enemies and those of his country. He has at no time uttered any expression of hope or confidence in the success of our cause, and can point to no moral or material aid that he has rendered the cause.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

STIRRING NEWS AT HAND.

ARMY ABOUT TO MOVE.

General Engagement---Decisive Results.

GEN. GRANT'S PLAN INDICATED.

BOLD, VIGOROUS, RAPID MOVEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, CULPEPPER, May 3, 1864.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The public will no longer be disappointed in its anticipation of early stirring news from this quarter. The announcement can at last be made with certainty and safety that the Army of the Potomac is on the eve of the opening of its summer campaign. There is ground for the belief that the commencement of offensive movements will be immediately followed by decisive events, and that if Lee accepts battle where Gen. Grant offers it, a general action may occur in the course of a few days.

The nature of General Grant's plan of operations is already indicated by certain movements in this army and elsewhere. It will be found as remarkable for boldness and ingenuity of conception and for vigor and rapidity of execution as the movement by which he carried his army to the rear of Vicksburg. Here, as there, his main reliance will be upon hard marching and harder fighting.

A CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Fight with Mosby's Cavalry near Upperville.

THE REBELS DEFEATED AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

The Destruction of Madison Court House.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

The *Star* says: The cavalry expedition sent out from Vienna last Thursday, under command of Col. Lowell, returned to that place yesterday, after having visited Leesburg, Rectortown and Upperville.

The expedition met no rebels until about half a mile from the Court House, when a slight skirmish took place, in which the rebel loss was five and ours none.

The rebels retreated in the direction of the Court House.

The rebels suddenly disappeared, but on our forces entering the town, they were received with volleys of musketry fired from the windows of houses, and were compelled for a time to withdraw.

The officers of the reconnoitering party ordered another advance, when again a destructive fire was poured in from the houses.

There being no other way of smoking out the rebels, orders were issued that the town should be fired.

The torch was applied to a number of houses affording cover to the enemy, whereupon the latter hastily decamped, leaving our forces in possession of the place.

The flames, however spread very rapidly, and there being no means at hand whereby they could be checked a general conflagration was the result, and in a short time almost the entire town was in ashes.

The act was certainly not a wanton one on the part of the Union forces, but was rendered necessary by the dastardly act of the rebels, who used the shelter of houses for the purpose of slaughtering our troops.

From Cairo and Below.

THE LOSS OF THE PETREL.

PARTICULARS OF HER CAPTURE.

Safety of General Steele's Command.

HE IS LARGELY REINFORCED.

CAIRO, May 1, 1864.

The paymaster of the Petrel arrived here this morning, having escaped with the loss of most every thing he had. The officers and men were not surprised by the enemy, as before stated, but were attacked about three o'clock in the morning while on the lookout. The rebels several thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, 12-pounder Parrots and 6-pounder ordinary rifled guns, fired through the Petrel, cutting the steam pipe, smashing boilers, and otherwise injuring the machinery so as to make her useless. We gave them a broadside, and fired other guns. Seeing the vessel helpless, the cavalry swam their horses toward it, when the officers set fire to it in several places and waded. The Petrel was armed with eight 24-pounders, and had been sent up the river by the military authorities at Vicksburg for cotton. The last heard from Capt. McElray, was from a negro woman; she saw him several hours after his capture in the hands of the rebels, who promised to treat him as a gentleman if he would take his uniform off. The remainder of the officers who escaped, will be on the dispatch boat Wilson, to-night.

Late advices from Arkansas leave no doubt of the complete safety of Gen. Steele and his army. They are concentrated at Camden, and when joined by the reinforcements which left Little Rock last Saturday, he will have an army of twenty thousand efficient, tried veterans—a number sufficient to defeat the entire rebel force under Kirby Smith, if they should have the temerity to attack him. Gen. Steele does not look now for any aid from Gen. Banks either in men or supplies, but he can take care of himself and his army, and will do so.

A dispatch from Little Rock, dated April 23d, says: All the horses and mules fit for service hereabout are being pressed, the mules to draw the baggage and supply wagons, and the horses the artillery of a train about to be dispatched to General Steele. The train is dispatched, it is said, in consequence of a message by a special messenger from General Banks, that he will not be able to furnish to General Steele's army the requisite supplies; from which it is inferred that General Steele relied upon forming a junction with Gen. Banks' forces somewhere on the Red River.

Gen. Steele, it is now said by those who ought to know, left here with between seven and eight thousand men. General Thayer joined him with about the same number.

FROM MEXICO.

THE FRENCH INVASION.

The Forces of Juarez Reorganizing.

BANQUET TO AMERICAN GENERALS.

By the arrival of the steamer Mollie Able at Cairo, May 1st, with New Orleans dates to the 26th, we have the following news from Mexico:

The Matamoras official bulletan of the 9th ult. contains few items of interest. The municipal authorities of Victoria, Tamaulipas, and the French forces stationed there, had gone over to the Constitutional Government with 17 pieces of artillery. A brigade of 800 men, under General D. N. Canalesriax, had arrived at the village of Doine, State of Zamaulipas, from Matamoras. Cortinas was preparing to join it. The 1st brigade of the State, under Colonel Corda, had recognized the authority of Juarez, denounced Vidaurri's conduct. A division under Doblado had left Matamoras and gone to Monterey.

The whole national guard of Cortinas had joined an expedition to organize in Neuva Leon. They are commanded by Jose Marie Monitas Bucrine, Gen. Garcia Conde, chief engineer of Vikaurri, made his exit from Monterey with three hundred men, ordering Guirovga to remain in the city and collect a forced loan and horses. Gen. Benovis had reached Frotillar and defeated 700 Frenchmen. A banquet and ball was given at Matamoras to Major General John McClernand and General Hamilton, of Texas. The latter gave a toast for the defeat of the French and their expulsion forever from Mexico. The Saragosa of the 19th says, Vidaurri was pursued, after leaving Monterey, and 14 pieces of artillery were taken from him.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. FESSENDEN reported from Finance Committee the Army Appropriation bill as amended by the House, and asked for a Committee of Conference, which was agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to dispose of coal lands and town property on the public domain.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution declaring that a quorum of the Senate shall consist of a majority of the Senators present duly qualified, and after some debate the subject was made the special order for 12:15 o'clock this afternoon.

The House joint resolution appropriating $25,000,000 for the pay of the one hundred day troops was passed by a vote of 23 to 14.

After several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a quorum to vote on the adoption of the Senate's amendments to the bill establishing the Bureau of Military Justice, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that on and after the 1st of May next, the pay of privates in the army shall be increased from $13 to $16 a month, and of non-commissioned officers as follows:—Corporal, $18; Sergeant Major, $26 per month, and clerks to Paymasters, $1,200 per annum, etc.

Mr. Schenck moved the previous question, and was about to explain the bill, when Mr. Cox asked his colleague to withdraw his demand so as to allow him to amend the bill by increasing the pay of private soldiers to $18 dollars per month, and that of non-commissioned officers to $20. Even this would hardly keep pace with the increase in price of the necessaries of life for the families of the soldiers. His (Mr. Cox's) friends, on his side of the House, offered this in good faith.

Mr. Schenck declined to comply, having been instructed by his Committee to urge the present bill.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, appealed to Mr. Schenck. He was Chairman of the Democratic caucus, and desired to offer that which that caucus had agreed to offer for the soldiers.

Mr. Schenck replied, if the Democratic caucus were more numerous than the Union caucus, they could vote down the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Schenck proceeded to explain the bill. Both Senate and House having acted upon it, and consented to equalize the pay of white and colored soldiers, the Committee on Military Affairs had principally confined themselves to the increasing of pay. In the course of his remarks he said it was proposed to amend a former law, so that officers may have leave of absence for causes other than sickness or wounds, without deduction of pay and allowances, and that their absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one case. The ration of 1861 is restored, making a reduction of one dollar and thirty-nine cents a month. This took away nothing essential to the soldier's comfort, and gave him supplies equal to any soldier in the world, and twice as much as those of Jeff. Davis, and in the aggregate the Government will save considerable, while the soldiers will be paid five times as much in cash as the deduction in the increase of his pay. The bill was passed unanimously, there being 135 yeas.

Mr. Stevens reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill. The House concurred in appropriating $7,200,000 for the completion of sixteen screw sloops; $4,000,000 for the purchase and repair of vessels for Western waters, and $3,000,000 for the purchase and charter of vessels for bloodhead purposes. The Senate struck out appropriation of $135,000 for the purchase of land adjoining the Charlestown Navy Yard, and on the amount the Committee on Ways and Means recommended a non-concurrence.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved a reduction of appropriation to $60,000, showing that this was the value of the property last autumn.

Mr. Stevens explained the circumstances under which this subject came before the Committee on Ways and Means. The appropriation was recommended by all the commandants who had been at the yard; by Admiral Smith, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and by Secretary Welles, all of whom consider the purchase of this property necessary for the government uses.

Mr. Rice, of Mass., showed that the enlargement of the Charlestown navy yard had become necessary by the large increase of the navy.

The discussion was continued at some length, and the House concurred in the Senate amendment locating the Naval Academy at Annapolis, by a vote of 56 to 38.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill guaranteeing a Republican form of government to the States subverted or overthrown by the rebellion.

The name of Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was erroneously printed in favor of instead of against the bill equalizing the pay of colored troops, and placing them on the same footing with white soldiers.

Mr. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, obtained leave to record his vote in favor of the same measure.

The remainder of the afternoon and the entire evening session were consumed in speeches by Messrs. Perham, Gooch, Fernando Wood, Kelly and others on the bill guaranteeing a republican form of government to States subverted by the rebellion.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3.

The steamer O. L. Clarke, from Port Royal, has arrived, and reports that on the 1st inst., off Frying Pan Shoals she spoke the gunboat Vicksburg, cruising for blockade runners. The Vicksburg captured on the 30th ult., the schooner India, loaded with palm oil and cigars, evidently bound for Wilmington, and also chased a sidewheel steamer same day, but lost her that night.

Draft in District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The District of Columbia only requires twenty-two more men to complete all calls under the draft.

FROM THE RED RIVER REGION

THE SITUATION AT GRAND ECORE.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES IN THE LATE BATTLES.

Rebel Combination to Defeat Gen. Steele.

FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR ALEXANDRIA

Feeling in the Army against Gen. Banks.

The following interesting news from the Red river country is contained in a special to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Alexandria, La., April 16, via Cairo, May 1:—The steamer Blackhawk arrived from Grand Ecore this morning, bringing the latest intellegence from the front. General Banks' army remains at Grand Ecore, on the west side of the river. The forces that crossed over on Wednesday to the east side, were the 16th army corps, under Gen. Smith. This force was sent to silence the rebel battery on the river opposite. Gen. Smith returned yesterday to Grand Ecore, having skirmished with the rebels considerably.

The gunboats silenced the battery on Thursday. The fleet of gunboats and transports have returned to Grand Ecore. The transports are as high up as Toggy bayou about 100 miles above Grand Ecore. At this bayou the steamer Falls City, loaded with brick and stone, has been sunk in the channel by the rebels, completely blockading the river. The rebels swarmed on both sides of the river and fired into the transports. The Black Hawk was fired into at seven different points, and completely riddled. Eleven persons were wounded. Twelve shots struck the looking-glass in the cabin. Thirty shots struck the pilot house, of which only one pane of glass was left. There were fifty-three holes in one-half of one of the smokestacks above the hurricane deck; twenty-five bullet holes in the rear of the texas, on a surface of only fifteen feet; 26 bullet holes in one state-room door; 236 holes in one state-room. She was fired into mostly at Blair's Landing, 35 miles above Grand Ecore. Five cannon shots struck her, doing considerable damage. To say she is completely riddled, conveys a very faint idea of her present appearance.

General Banks' army is fortifying on the west bank at Grand Ecore; felling trees and throwing up earthworks all around the place, two miles out. General Banks has placed under arrest several commissioned officers for cowardice on the field. We have captured five thousand prisoners in all. In both fights it is said the rebels lost 600 killed and 1,500 wounded, in all making an entire loss of 2,700. We lost in all thirty pieces of artillery, according to the report of the Chief of Artillery. Of these, killed, wounded and missing is estimated variously at from 3,000 to 6,000 from the time of leaving Grand Ecore until we returned there.

Gen. Dick Taylor, son of ex-President Taylor, commanded the rebel army at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. At the latter place he was reinforced by Gen. Churchill's brigade, which gave him in all, an effective force of 20,000 men. Rebel prisoners report that Kirby Smith and Sterling Price have quarrelled since Gen. Steele. There are many rumors to the effect that they have met and defeated the Union forces under that general. Of this we have no confirmation. No official intelligence has been received from Steele. The Blackhawk has been sent by Gen. Banks to White river to carry dispatcees to Duval's Bluff for Gen. Steele. She will leave in a short time for that place. Gen. Banks lost his private baggage and champagne in the Mansfield fight, and Gen. Franklin narrowly escaped capture. The rebel prisoners report that Gen. Magruder with 10,000 Texans is expected to join Dick Taylor at once, Magruder did not participate in the late battle.

Great fears have been entertained for the safety of Alexandria. General Grover, who had embarked from Grand Ecore with his brigade, was sent back here, and arrived yesterday. The city was put in a condition for defense; cannon placed at all approaches and in the principal streets. It was feared that Magruder's force, en route for Shreveport, would be ordered to take this place, as Banks had been driven back to Grand Ecore. Every precaution has been taken for the defense of Alexandria, as the capture of this place would cut off Banks' supplies, and be a disastrous blow to him. In the present critical position, the feeling among the soldiers and officers against General Banks is becoming more intense every day. The army has lost confidence in him as a general, and no good results can be hoped for in this department until a new commanding general is appointed.

The gunboat Eastport sunk this side of Grand Ecore. She struck a snag. Governor Hall, of Missouri, and General Totten have arrived here and gone to Grand Ecore.

VERY LATEST FROM RED RIVER.

Gen. Banks in Good Position at Alexandria.

REBELS DEFEATED ON GRAND RIVER.

1,000 Rebels and Nine Guns Captured.

RUMORED DISASTER TO OUR ARMY IN ARKANSAS.

Loss of a Heavy Train and Escort.

CAIRO, May 3, 1864.

By the arrival of the steamer Belle of Memphis we have one day's later dates from Memphis, and advices from Alexandria, Red river, to the 29th, at which place Gen. Banks then was in good position.

The rebels had followed our forces from Grand river, and when near Cane river an engagement took place in which the rebels lost one thousand men and nine pieces of artillery.

The gunboats are safe, notwithstanding the wild rumors to the contrary.

We have news of a disaster to our arms in Arkansas. Marmaduke attacked and captured a train, with its escort, after a sharp fight. A report says he took one thousand prisoners, two hundred and forty wagons, and twenty pieces of artillery. This needs confirmation.

Guerrillas had captured and burned the steamer Hastings and fired into the Benefit, killing two.

Two thousand bales of cotton were burned by the enemy in the vicinity of Camden previous to its evacuation.

The hospital steamer McDougal has arrived from Vicksburg with one hundred and sixty-three sick and wounded from the army of Red river. Sixty-nine left at noon.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS.

MORE ARRESTS OF SMUGGLERS.

Military Operations about Commencing.

MEMPHIS, May 2.

Several arrests were made to-day of parties charged with smuggling contraband goods to Forrest. The execution of Smith on Friday last, and confirmation of his murder on Saturday for this offence adds significance to these arrests. Gen. Washburne is determined to break up the business of smuggling in this city.

Military movements are on foot, but are contraband at present.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S BLAIR LETTER IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Accompanying the President's Message today was the following:

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR:—*My Dear Sir*:—Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, Gen. Frank Blair, desires to be guided by my wishes as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress or remain in the field. My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country, and it is, that he will come here, put his military commission in my hands, take his seat and go into caucus with our friends; abide by the nominations, help to elect the nominees and then aid to organize a House of Representatives which will really support the Government in the war. If the result shall be the election of himself as speaker, let him serve in that position; if not let him retake his commission and return to the army. For the country this will heal dangerous schism; for himself it will relieve him from the advantageous position in which he is now placed. He is in danger of being permanently seperated from those with whom only he can ever have a realization of the sincere opponents of slavery. It will be a mistake if he shall allow those provocations offered him by insincere time-servers to drive him from the house of his own building. He is young yet. He has abundant talents—quite enough to occupy all his time, without devoting any to temper. His reappointment to the command of a corps by one so competent to judge as General Sherman proves this. In that line he can serve both the country and himself more profitably than he could as a member of Congress upon the floor.

The foregoing is what I would say if Frank Blair were my brother instead of yours.

A. LINCOLN.

Arrival of Steamers--Death of a Consul.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The steamers Edenburg and Olympus from Liverpool, and Geo. Cromwell and Cahawba from New Orleans, have arrived. There is no later news.

Thos. S. Hayes, U. S. Consul General for Egypt, died at Alexandria on the 10th of April.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that it learns, from excellent authority, that, owing to the call of all the troops in General Pope's department to the East, a requisition has been made on the militia of two regiments from Ohio, two from Indiana, and two from Wisconsin, to fill the place of those volunteers now called to the field from this State, one from Northern Ohio and the other from Southern Ohio have been elected, the regiment from this section being the 7th, Colonel Harris, on the ground, as we learn, that they are well drilled and number more than any regiment in Southern Ohio. The prospect of fighting Indians is constantly discussed among members, and already the scalping operation is regarded as a serious innovation on the rules of war as taught in this Christian and enlightened age.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Scotia and Belgian.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN ENGLAND.

GARIBALDI GONE TO ITALY.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th, arrived at noon. A Paris letter to the *Times* thinks that little importance can be attached to the resolutions passed by the Washington House of Representatives, relative to Mexico, at least pending the civil war.

No Danish news of importance has been received since the fall of Duppel.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Cotton yesterday was firmer and ⅛c. higher. Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce steady. Petroleum less firm.

LONDON, April 23,—Consols 91⅝@91¾ for money. Breadstuffs very dull. Sugar steady. Petroleum—Crude 10@17s.

PORT AU BASQUE, N. F., May 2.

The Steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the 21st, and Londonderry on the 22d passed here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton buoyant and higher. Breadstuffs dull, and tending downward. Provisions quiet and steady, Consols 91⅝@91⅝. Illinois Central shrres 14@15 discount.

LONDON, April 22.—Wheat is extremely depressed—hardly any sales; corn very slow; provisions quiet; Petroleum advancing.

Paroled Prisoners Arrived at Annapolis.

Col. T. E. Rose Among the Number.

364 ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL.

THEIR MISERABLE CONDITION FROM STARVATION.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

The *American's* special Annapolis letter says: The flag of truce steamer New York, arrived at the Naval Academy wharf yesterday morning from City Point, with sixty-four paroled officers and three hundred and sixty-four men. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them was admitted to the hospital. One hundred and fifty of them had to be carried from the boat. Their looks and words abundantly show that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or nourishment.

Among the officers is Col. T. E. Rose, of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was Chief Engineer of the tunnel by which so many of our officers escaped from Libby in February last, he having been recaptured.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

SAD ACCIDENT ON NASHVILLE R. R.

Three Soldiers Killed and Twenty-five Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1864.

The train hence for Nashville, leaving seven o'clock last evening, with the 57th Ohio infantry, met with a sad accident at midnight, two miles this side of Munfordsville. The coupling of the rear car broke, and on checking up, the several cars underwent a concussion, breaking the platforms, and throwing the rear car down an embankment, killing one soldier and wounding twenty-eight, several severely, two of which have since died. A brakesman had several ribs broken. The wounded were taken to Munfordsville.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.

Money quiet and easy at 6@7; Sterling firmer, opening at 195½, and closing at 196@196½ in currency; Gold firmer, opening at 77¼ and closing quiet at 80¾; Government stocks quiet; U. S. 6's, 1881 coupons, 113; 5-20's coupons, 105¼@106; 7-20's, October and April, 108¼@110. Stocks better.

Treas. Notes 7-30's	103¼	Michigan Central	138
U. S. 6's 1 Yr Cer...	98¾	Pitts, Ft W & Chic	110½
Mo. 6's	70	M. S	92¾
O. & M. Cert	57	Ill. Cen. Scrip	126
Pacific Mail	223	Cleveland & Pitts	108½
N Y Cent	132¼	Clev. & Toledo	147
Erie R. R	112¾	Chicago & R. I	111
Erie Pref	107¼	Chic. B. & O	138
Hudson River	127	Toledo & Wabash	69½
Harlem	127	Alton & T. H	78
Reading	131	C. & N. W	51

New York Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.

Hilton, 5⅞; Ontonagon, 5; Oneida, 8½; Copper Falls, 8; Clute Lead, 2⅜; N. J. Consolidated, 4½; Boston mining stock; Bay State, 22; Central, 68; Copper Falls, 43¾; Franklin, 55; Huron, 41½; Pewabic, 66; Rockland, 12¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1864.

COTTON—More active and 1@2c better; sales at 81@85c for middling uplands and 80@81c for low middling.

FLOUR—State and Western irregular and unsettled, and 5@10c lower; extra State, $7 15@7 30; R. H. O., $7 65@7 75, the market closing with no sellers at inside quotations.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1 22@1 25 for State and Western.

WHEAT—Dull and 1@2c lower; Chicago spring $1 69@1 71, and Milwaukee club $1 76@1 80.

CORN—Old mixed winter in store $1 38½, and new southern yellow $1 40.

OATS—More active at 86@88c for Western. Included in the sale are 50,000 bu-h prime to the government at price equal to 88c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in bond excited and higher, at 58@60c, in Philadelphia 58c. Refined free quiet at 65@66c. Crude firm at 38@40c.

WOOL—Firmer.

PORK—Quiet and firm at $26 50 for old mess and $28 50@28 75 for new; sales 5,000 bbls new mess for July, b. o., at $30, 1,100 abls do, for same time, s. o., at $30, and 500 bbls mess, deliverable from May 15th to June 15th, b. o., at $28.

BEEF—Firm and more active at $9 50@10 31 for mess, $16@18 for packed mess, and $19@20 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and firm at $38@28. Beef hams quiet and firm.

CUT MEATS—Inactive and prices nominally unchanged.

BACON SIDES—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Steady at 14@14¾c, the latter extreme for very choice kettle rendered leaf.

BUTTER—Scarce and firmer at 32@34c for State; Ohio nominal.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

Buffalo market.

BUFFALO, May 3—EVENING.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; extra, $8@8 30; red winter extra, $7 50, and extra $6 75.

WHEAT—Dull, inactive and nominal; winter red western, $1 50; No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 38.

CORN—Sales at $1 10@1 12.

OATS—Quiet at 77c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

RYE—Quiet and steady.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 17½@1 18.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York, Wheat 18c, Oats 12c. To Albany, Wheat 15c, Corn 12c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 12,754 bbls; Wheat, 14,000 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 131,155 bush, Oats, 22,000; Rye, 5,200 qush.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 3

The prices for the week at all the markets for beef cattle, first quality, $14@17; ordinary to good, $14 50@16; common, $12 50@14; inferior, $11@12.

COWS AND CALVES—First quality, $55@65; ordinary, $45@50, common, 40@45; inferior quality, $35.

VEAL CALVES—First quality, 9½c per lb; ordinary, 8½@9c; common, 7½@8c; inferior, 7@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra per head, $12@15 50; prime, $8 50; common, $6 75@7 50; inferior, $5 50@6 50; same, corn fed, per lb, 8½@9c; still fed, 8@8½c.

The depression which prevailed at the close of last week's cattle market was more apparent than ever this week, and prices were about ½c per lb lower. The range of prices quoted above is about the same, but the general sales were rather lower. The average prices were nearly or quite a half cent below last week's total receipts. Last week's were as follows:

Beeves, 9,900; Cows and Calves, 131; Veal calves, 1,206; Sheep and lambs, 10,617; Swine, 13,855.

Capt. A. V. Barringer, Commissary of Subsistence, was captured by the rebels on the road between Martinsburg and Winchester last Friday. The Captain was riding along alone in a buggy, going to Winchester to see Gen. Sigel, when a small scouting party of rebels pounced upon him and made him a prisoner. They robbed him of $300 in greenbacks, stole his valuable gold watch, and were making off with his body, when the rebels were overtaken by a squad of Union soldiers. A skirmish took place, during which Capt. B. made his escape, and reached Cumberland in safety on Sunday morning.

TOBASCO, MEXICO, BLOCKADED.—A lady who arrived in Washington, on Saturday direct from Tobasco, Mexico, which place she left on the 7th ult., states that notice was given by the Franco-Mexican authorities that the French naval fleet would blockade that port on the following day. The general expectation was, at that time, that all the Mexican ports would be blockaded. The most intense feeling of indignation existed among Juarists against this additional usurpation by Louis Napoleon, and also for the establishment of the Austrian prince Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico.

It is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will decide that the joint resolution, to temporarily increase the tariff, applies to and covers bonded goods in warehouse.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Word for the Sanitary Commission.

During the session of the Allegheny Presbytery, in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

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Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

What if Gen. Grant Should Fail!

The question is a very proper one to put. No doubt Lieut. Gen. GRANT has put it to himself more than once. It is among the first duties of a commander in the field, if he understands his business, to look to his rear, and contemplate the extreme contingency of defeat. But this is not precisely in the sense that the question is put to the public, which, it must be admitted, is poorly prepared to accept defeat. Nevertheless it is in the range of possibility. It is well enough to contemplate the question, if only for a moment, in this light, and every individual for himself should reflect what ought to be the answer should, unfortunately, the question become real. Are we making our final struggle? Has it come to that? If so, and if we are beaten, there will, of course, be nothing for us to do but to give up. The man who has determined in his own mind that this is the final struggle, has, so far as himself is concerned, already answered the question, and he is to be classed among those, or perhaps will stand alone, ready to give up, submit to the rebels, see the country divided, the government destroyed, himself the confessed unequal to the southern man.

Is this the voice of the North? Does its heart beat thus? If it does, then we know what will be the popular wish if not the action of the Government, in case Lieut. Gen. GRANT fails. But who believes that the people of the North, after advancing so far and at such cost of blood and treasure, are going to back out, and add to what the war has already cost everything else, including honor and the hopes of the world in a Republican form of goverment? Are our resources exhausted? Who is so mercenary and base as even for a single moment to think of terms before the last man and the last dollar are gone? What would that which he would thus save be worth to him? While there may be a few mercenary creatures, with not a spark of patriotism in their bosoms, that would be willing to give up, and while there may be a few weak men who would lose heart, and become discouraged, the great North would do neither; but would rise with the emergency, and do as the South has done, go every man to the field, give every dollar, if need be, and make it indeed the final struggle?

We need not say that we are not troubled with misgivings about the pending struggle. On the contrary, we never before felt equal confidence, for we know that at no time before has there existed so good grounds for confidence. We would, however, keep in mind that the Great Disposer of events may have in store new trials for the nation, for which, should they come, we ought to be prepared, to the end that we may prove equal to them. We believe our cause is just, that His hand is beneath us, and that in the end, whether we are permitted to behold it next week or next year, we will surely triumph.

Not So.

The Louisville *Press* of Saturday morning announced that the coal diggers and several of the iron workers of this city were on a strike. The statement, so far as it relates to the coal diggers, is premature, while, in relation to the workers in iron, there is not the remotest idea of such an event happening. The coal diggers have made a demand for an increase of one cent per bushel, or six dollars per hundred bushels, which the owners of the coal banks have almost unanimously refused to accede to. The demand was made upon the proprietors of eight banks, and only one has granted it. At a meeting of the Coal Exchange, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted to the effect that all the coal banks in the vicinity, in which the demand has been made, shall be closed, rather than give the advance.

The coal dealers have called upon the iron steel, copper and glass manufacturers, to cooperate with them in resisting the demand of the miners. It is suggested that the manufactories cease operating for a time, for, so long as they are running, the miners encourage themselves with the reflection that the bank owners will have to yield, in order to fulfill their contracts with the mill owners. But can the iron mills afford to stop? So far as pecuniary gain is concerned they can, but, in view of the disasters that have recently occurred for want of iron-clads and other war material, which these mills are running night and day to furnish, they cannot. The necessities of the Government forbid that our iron manufactories should cease operations for a day.

While on the subject of coal, we may state that the supply ready for market is limited, and, delivered in the city, is now worth thirteen cents per bushel. Although large supplies have reached the towns on the Ohio, which depend in a great measure on Pittsburgh for coal, it a strike amongthe miners here should occur, and be persisted in, the prices there will be enhanced. It is very desirable that this difficulty should be amicably arranged between the bank owners and miners, the proper measures for the consummation of which are better known to themselves than to the public.

Secretary Chase.

According to the dispatches, Secretary CHASE will not at once retire from the Cabinet, if at all, although it seems to be conceded that he has contemplated such a step.

Says the *Tribune* dispatch: "Mr. CHASE has not resigned. He did not go to Philadelphia to consult his friends and frame a correspondence with the President upon the subject of his resignation. He went there simply to see a dentist. It is true that when he witnessed the seeming Executive sanction and support of FRANK BLAIR in his assaults upon his personal character and official conduct as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE seriously thought of retiring from the Cabinet, but his sense of obligation, to the country, and the dissuasions of patriotic friends, induced him to delay action and to remain for the present at his post."

The *Times* dispatch is [equally emphatic; "Secetary CHASE returned from Philadelphia last evening. The statement telegraphed from here to a Boston paper that there had been some correspondence between Mr. CHASE and Mr. LINCOLN, during the visit of the former to Philadelphia, on the subject of a proposed resignation in consequence of FRANK BLAIR'S appointment, is unfounded."

The *Inquirer* dispatch is as follows: "Secretary CHASE returned from Philadelphia to-day. The statement sent from here by a notorious unreliable correspondent that while he was in Philadelphia he was in correspondence with the President upon the subject of his resignation, is an entire fabrication. Not long ago he determined to resign; but the earnest protestation from the Administration men and leading Republicans, joined to those of the President, have induced him to hold in abeyance his wish."

WONDERFUL NEWS.—A certain share of the public has read the marvelous revelations by the correspondent of the New York *World*, at Baltimore, concerning the movements, designs, and strength of the rebels. The statements and revelations are absolute forgeries, coinages from the beginning to the end. A short time since the writer undertook to give a sensatious description of certain things in and around Richmond. Returned prisoners pronounce his statements to have not the shadow of truth in them. And so of the rest. This fellow commenced with the *Herald*, which, becoming convinced of his forgeries, shipped him. He next went to another for a few days, when the character of his inventions sent him to the *World*, where he seems to be at home. Does the public want his name?

Imports of Goods and Exports of Gold.

The rapid withdrawal of goods in bond at New York since the tariff agitation began, a few days since, has nearly depleted the bonded warehouses of everything designed for consumption there.

Total value goods in bond March 1, 1864	$14,066,950
Entered warehouse from foreign ports in March	6,041,108
Received in bond from other domestic ports	83,615
	$20,791,873
Withdrawn for consumption here	$5,215,983
Reshipped to foreign ports	899,121
Transported to other domestic ports	177,409
	6,292,813
Leaves stock in warehouse April 1, '64	$14,408,260

The imports for the last week have been very large. The total in sugar is nearly one and a half million dollars in foreign gold value; in tea over three-fourths of a million, and in coffee over half a million. Half a dozen items count up nearly four million dollars. The imports of dry goods for the week, entered direct, amounted to $1,319,856. Amount thrown on the market in the same time, $1,822,165. Amount entered since Jan. 1, $384,477,110. Thrown on the market, $36,280,078. The foreign trade of the port of New York for the week ending Saturday, was enormously large again, as regards the import entries, comparing as follows with those of the corresponding season last year and the year before:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry goods	$993,598	$949,860	$1,319,856
Other goods	2,368,422	2,073,811	5,452,082
Total	3,362,020	3,023,671	6,771,938

Articles of luxury enter into the imports of last week in much larger proportion than the circumstances of the country would seem to justify. For example, we have for jewelry, $78,060; watches, $57,108; perfumery, $8,127; toys, $823; tobacco, $6,303; cigars, $17,738; pipes, $8,066; fancy goods, $52,941, etc., etc.

The most formidable items, however, are the following: sugar, $1,408,944; coffee, $545,295; tea, $760,389; iron, $325,810; molasses, $220,116; hides, $223,193; tin, $123,037.

The duties received at the Custom House for the week, foot up $5,000,000, the heaviest payment, for a single week, on record. A large proportion, however, for goods withdrawn from warehouse. The exports of specie the past week amount to $1,271,836, making a total of $25,751,788 from 1st of January.

The New Movement.

It seems that there is some prospect of the new movement by the ladies of our country—(proposed rather than actual)—in favor of reasonable economy, getting under headway. If the patriotic and devoted women will only regard it as their earnest duty, and throw into it but a part of the zeal we have seen them manifest on different occasions since the war began, we are confident the movement will prove one of unequalled importance. No Minister of State or of the Exchequer can do what they can do. They can accomplish what laws cannot. No Tariff was ever invented so effective for the Treasury as would be a determination on their part to support only home manufactures. No anti-gold speculation law was ever so effective as that would be. No teacher in political economy ever struck at results like those that would follow. All that is wanting is a proper start. We trust that the following paragraph from the New York *Times* means as much:

We understand that a movement is on foot among the ladies of this city to diminish somewhat the drain of gold from the country, by agreeing among themselves not to use any of the expensive fabrics imported from abroad, which enter so largely just now into the consumption of the country. They propose to confine themselves, so far as possible, to the use of *home fabrics* while the war lasts. Such a movement among the ladies, if it becomes at all general, will do good in many ways. It will relieve their husbands from paying a good many very heavy bills. It will thus keep gold, not only within the country, but within their private purses. And it will tend to build up and encourage the manufacture here at home, of a great many articles which are now imported. Few persons probably are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of a great many things supposed to come exclusively from abroad, is already carried on here in this country. This could well be greatly enlarged by such action as the ladies propose to take. We are told that already a great many of the *silk* fabrics sold here as of foreign importation, are actually made in Connecticut, and so far as quality is concerned, nobody could tell the difference.

Up to the present time the movement referred to has been only a matter of conversation; but we presume some public demonstration will take place in regard to it before long.

A meeting of the loyal women of Washington, willing to pledge themselves to purchase no more imported goods, was held at Dr. Sunderland's church yesterday afternoon. Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS addressed the meeting.

Military Intelligence.

It is said that no credence is attached at Washington to the report that the army of Gen. Banks is again on the march for Shreveport, or that the town has been captured by the forces under Gen. Steele. Before Gen. Banks can resume his march, it will be necessary to provide himself with wagons, stores and forage, as he was robbed of all of them, save five guns, at Sabine Pass Roads. We have advices down to the 17th, from his army, and these represent our forces as strictly on the defensive, though determined to fight vigorously should the enemy see fit to renew the battle.

A military gentleman direct from Newbern, 27th inst., furnishes the following additional particulars from North Carolina: It appears that the rebel ram Roanoke, which sunk some of our best gunboats, and which assisted so materially in capturing Plymouth, was injured in the fight, but as soon as she is repaired, which will not take long, the enemy say that they will assert their authority over the rivers and sounds of North Carolina, including all the towns now in our possession. They expect to act in connection with their other ram on the Neuse river, which is reported ready to move down on Newbern.

The Newburn *Times* of the 27th inst., contains the following additional particulars of the capture of Plymouth: "The rebel force was under the command of Brigadier General Hook, and was much larger than we supposed. It must have amounted to at least twenty thousand men. The rebel cavalry was under the command of Brigadier General Ransom. The first attack was made on Fort Gray, which was situated about one mile from town, on the Roanoke river. The rebel battery which commanded this fort, it is said, was planted on Polk's Island, about a mile distant.

On Wednesday morning the rebels prepared to storm our works in Plymouth. They accordingly massed their forces and precipitated them upon Fort Wessels, Battery Worth, Fort Gray and Fort Williams. These places were taken in detail, and after several repulses, were finally captured. But even then, it is said that General Wessels still held out, and fought the rebels in the streets of Plymouth, firing from rifle-pits for the protection of his men, and was only overpowered by sheer force of numbers, being nearly twenty rebels to one Federal soldier.

"It is also said that General Wessels pulled off his coat and went into the works himself with the most indomitable energy, throwing hand grenades. On the surrender of the place the colored soldiers and Second Loyal North Carolina stampeded for the swamps. Most of the negroes, we regret to hear, are said to have been massacred. The conduct of the rebel soldiery or the officers, or both, is said to have been barbarous in the extreme, and that they even went so far as to threaten personal violence to the gallant old soldier who had commanded for so nobly punishing them. It is reported that the rebel loss was between sixteen hundred and two thousand killed and wounded, while our loss was comparatively small. All honor to the heroes of Plymouth!

The "ram" still lies in Roanoke river, prepared to ram anything that attempts to enter the river. We venture to predict that ram will remain there long.

The Yazoo, from New Orleans, brings letters from the blockading squadron of Mobile to the 13th inst., which say that the rebel ram Tennessee had made another attempt to cross the bar, but with no better success than her previous one. She draws too much water. It is believed now that workmen are razeeing her so as to enable her to float over to the vicinity of the Federal gunboats, none of which will be caught napping.

A fleet of light draft vessels, armed, left New York Sunday, and by this time have reached their destination. What would you give to know what it is?

The National Guards of Ohio mustered on Monday, in response to the Governor's call for men for one hundred days. Of four hundred and eighty-six companies, all but forty-three have reported. Thirty-five thousand man are ready for active duty. The whole number will reach nearly forty thousand men ready for the field at a moment's notice. The four Cincinnati regiments turned out nearly three thousand men armed and equipped.

Sherman is concentrating a tremendous force, anticipating that these men will take care of the rear and the river communications. All he asks is to have these lines upen. He says the enemy may capture or burn as many towns as they please in Western Tennessee and Kentucky, but if an attempt is made to obstruct rivers or railroads, he wants them driven off. Gen. Sherman has mobilized his army, and it will move in lighter order than any army during the war, and in prodigious force.

It is supposed that Lee does not design falling back on Richmond, but is concentrating all his forces at Orange Court House. All is quiet at Winchester.

The movement of the army on the 1st of May was merely for the purpose of changing its position. The rebels appear to be concentrating their main forces towards our left.

Major General Wm. F. Smith was to have commenced moving up the Peninsula, towards Richmond, Monday last, with the expectation of meeting the rebels near Williamsburgh.

Little Washington, N. C., was evacuated by the Federal forces last Thursday, the troops being wanted elsewhere.

The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived at Fortress Monroe Monday evening, from City Point, with 400 of our exchanged prisoners.

General Intelligence.

A letter has been received from a gentleman of Tusson, Arizona Territory, containing very important information in reference to gold mines in that vicinity. He was shown twelve nuggets taken from the Antelope Mountains, worth $700. Two men, lately, with butcher-knives, in three hours, took out thirteen pounds of gold, worth about $3,100. About $35,000 have been taken out of the surface in coarse gold.

The great elevator to be built this summer in Milwaukee will have a capacity of 1,300,000 bushels; nine receiving and five shipping elevators, with 45,000 bushels taking and 25,000 giving per hour.

From the Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday we learn that the resolutions heretofore published, authorizing the Commissioners of Finance to sell the entire interest of that city in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, and also in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, passed the second branch of the City Council last evening, and it is understood will receive the sanction of the mayor.

Some uneasiness is felt by the New York Health Commissioners at the frequent arrival, *en route* for home, of French transports, with sick soldiers, from Vera Cruz. The sickness is not yellow fever, to be sure, but they do say it is something scarcely less malignant, and, therefore, to be as carefully watched.

Sixteen 11-inch guns from Pittsburgh have reached Jersey City, for New York harbor, within the last few days.

English papers announce the arrival at British ports of twelve blockade runners in two days. The announcement seems almost incredible, yet it is probably correct. The vessels were all laden with cotton and turpentine, the bulk of which is supposed to have been on account of the rebel government.

The bank committee having been unsuccessful at Washington in their efforts to stave off a tax upon their issues, are understood to have returned to New York. The tax it is supposed, will include all the bills of the banks whether in circulation or not, which is a very different matter from a tax only upon those in circulation. The present outstanding circulation of the New York city Banks is probably not over 20 per cent. of their actual issues, while the State Banks have about one-half of their issues in circulation. To tax the total issues of the banks, whether in circulation or not, are to be taxed, it is likely they will let out their issues to their full limit, if for no other purpose than to annoy the Treasury, with the head of whom most of the banks are not just now on the best terms.

So pressing is the demand for steamers for the Kanawha river, that the Government officials continue to seize them at Parkersburg and below. The steamer Silver Spray, when passing the town was hailed, but her officers refused to land. Several shots were fired across her bow, but the boat continued on her way up. A cannon was loaded with heavy shot, and fired after her, badly damaging the steamer. The boat was then run ashore, and was boarded by Government officers, who, upon examination of the boat, permitted her to leave, as it would have consumed too much time to have taken off her heavy cargo and prepare her for a trip up the Kanawha.

During the past week, while Federal troops were being transported over the North Western Virginia Railroad, the citizens at different points along the road suffered seriously. At Central Station the soldier train was delayed about fifteen minutes, and in that short space of time the stores and private dwellings were entered and gutted. Between Webster and Beverly the destruction of property was much greater.

Erastus Corning, for many years President of the New York Central Railroad, has resigned that position on account of his failing health. He leaves the road in a most prosperous condition, and its almost unequalled success and prosperity are the rich fruit of that ripe business talent which he devoted to it. It is said that so thorough was his familiarity with the details of the business of the road, that he knew every part of it, every engine, every bridge, every station, every depot, and every conductor, and almost every man connected with it in any capacity.

The Terre Haute *Journal* gives the following description of the strawberry patch of Mr Ramsey, near that city. Mr. KNOX, of our own vicinity, will have to look to his laurels, or Indiana will outstrip him. The account says:

He has purchased sixty acres of land, and designs to improve the most of it in that way. Last week he had some fifty laborers employed in setting out strawberry plants, and he will employ as many more next week. He has chosen the Wilson variety for this purpose; they being not only a magnificent berry and a thrifty grower, but they are a solid berry, and are best adapted to transportation. The Squire sets the plants out in straight rows, about four feet apart, and he puts out about 11,000 plants to the acre. He will have over twenty acres to pick this year, and over forty more next year, if he has anything like his usual luck. This will be the largest strawberry patch in the country.

A writer in one of the New York papers is in grief about the high price of beef. He attributes it to the greed of meat speculators; having managed to raise the price of cattle higher than was even known before, and determined to push the price still higher. He proposes as a remedy for one and all to abstain from the use of meat for ten days or two weeks, and thereby confer a blessing on the families of our brave soldiers, and the poor in our midst, by enabling them to buy meat at reasonable prices instead of 25 or 30 cents per pound, as at present. How would this rule work in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Col. Metcalf, of Kentucky, made a radical union speech at a public meeting a few days since at which he related an anecdote of Gen. McClellan, showing how he regarded the rebel leaders. He says:

"I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation, I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a secondrel and a traitor. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly and said: 'I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a perfect gentleman, and will not do anything unbecoming a gentleman.' Well if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the chief devil to boot, is flattering all this mud under; his beau ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country may never be cursed with his standard of morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

The condition of the refugees from rebeldom to our lines in Tennessee, is thus described: The most pitiable of all the sights that greet our eye here is the great troubled, distressed herd of refugees pouring in here from the South, the poor whites driven beyond the rebel lines by want, and seeking succor with us. These sufferers are mostly women and children; a few old men. All the stout, able-bodied husbands, sons and brothers are in the rebel army. They are coming in by thousands. At certain points, so great is the pressure for food, that our own soldiers have been temporarily put on quarter rations. But the military necessity of keeping an accumulation of stores to guard against contingencies, has caused the recent promulgation of the strict rule that no further commissary rations shall be issued to these unfortunates. It causes sad suffering. The other day at Cleveland, Tennessee, I saw a poor woman bareheaded and bare-footed, with ragged attire and haggard face, who had walked fifteen miles to get food for her starving children. The amount of the misery of the whole region is incalculable. It will need all that the liberal spirited people of the North can do to avert a tithe of it.

The House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill in favor of relieving Paymaster Brinton from two and a half millions of dollars in greenbacks, burnt on the steamer "Ruth," which was under his charge when the accident occurred.

The following interesting incidents are related of the wounded from the late battles, now in the hospital at New Orleans: Since the recent battle in Western Louisiana, a boy of sixteen was lying on his cot motionless, from a ball that passed through his brain. The excellent surgeon in charge was probing the wound, while the patient's lips opened, and while that young life was ebbing away, it would seem, he sang sweetly, clearly, and strongly, "Do they miss me at home?" Another boy, a wounded man, with an amputated hand. A ball had entered his back, passing out under the left breast. His wife, at parting, had requested him to wear a pocket Bible over his heart, which he did, and in the hour of battle that Bible was turned aside, shattering the leaf or cover as it sped on its onward course. O, that the Word might thus lie forever between hostile ones, and the Gospel of Peace intervene to check this terrible strife of man.

Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in some portions of Maine.

S. M. Clark, head of the Bank Note Printing Bureau, in the Treasury Department, has been dismissed by Secretary Chase, at the close of an investigation into the abuses charged against the administration of this Bureau.

Among the witnesses who were examined by the committee who investigated the Fort Pillow massacre, was a negro who was buried alive, and dug himself out of his own grave. There is no doubt of the fact that one or more persons were nailed through their flesh to pieces of wood, and then burnt alive. Not only on the day of the surrender were such fiendish acts perpetrated, but the next day, in cold blood, the victims, as seen by the committee, were pierced and cut in the face and eyes by them, with bayonets and swords, while other parts of their bodies were smashed and disfigured, either by steel or lead.

Dr. Geo. F. Woodward, of New York, has received the government appointment of Surgeon to the United States Pension Bureau in San Francisco. The Doctor ranks among our most eminent medical men.

The marine losses reported for April include the large number of sixty-two vessels, worth, it is estimated, with the property on board, about two million two hundred thousand dollars. None of these vessels were captured by the rebel privateers. The craft or the greatest value were the ship Elvira, from Calcutta to Boston ($50,000,) and the steamship City of New York, on her way from New York to Liverpool ($600,000.) The vessels lost since January number one hundred and seventy-nine, valued at eight millions of dollars.

Representative Steele laid before the House Naval Committee, on Tuesday, a proposition tendering to the Committee as a site for a navy yard, a place on the Hudson river near Yonkers.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Col. Fry as Brigadier General. This was recently conferred upon the Provost Marshal's office by Congress.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Revenue Bill—An Important General Law—Exhumation of an Important Bill—The Limited Partnership Act Hung Up in the Senate—The Education of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, &c.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 1.

During the past week both branches of the Legislature have transacted an unusually large amount of business, the members being aroused to more energetic proceedings in view of the rapidly approaching day of adjournment. Although there was some factious opposition to certain measures, yet the members generally were disposed to harmonize in order that the public business might be thoroughly cleaned up. Of the important measures discussed during the week, the revenue bill was probably the most interesting to the public at large. It was amended in the Senate so as to strike out the tax on the gross receipts of railroads and other transportation companies, and substitute therefor a tax on their net earnings, and a tonnage tax on their freight. It was also amended so as to establish a tax on the income of individuals. Notwithstanding the stiff vote by which some of these features had been rejected in the House, the bill on going back to that body was concurred in with a few trifling exceptions. One very important section of the original bill was lost in the Senate. It provided a new and better mode for the collection of the revenues in the interior. The Senators from many counties objected to this, and yet in the other House a large majority of the country members favors it. The bill, as it now stands, will yield a large additional revenue, and thus relieve the State treasury very materially in the course of the ensuing year. In addition to this the House has authorized the appointment of a special committee of five to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and report at the adjourned session on the whole subject of our State revenues.

Another important general law which passed the House was a bill which had passed the Senate supplementary to the general mining and manufacturing law of last session. The latter act limited the capital of such corporations to half a million of dollars, which, in many instances would be entirely insufficient. The supplement just passed enables these companies to increase their capital stock to a million of dollars, by depositing the proper documents with the Auditor General, and taking out letters patent from the Governor. It also enables them to buy and hold mineral lands either in Pennsylvania or elsewhere.

In connection with the above law, it is proper to state for public information that a very important bill has been drawn up which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but which does not appear among the printed laws, because it was the last bill signed by the Governor in July last, too late to be included in the pamphlet laws. It is entitled an act relative to joint tenants and tenants in common of mineral lands, and allows corporations to increase their capital stock to not more than two hundred thousand shares of not less than five dollars value each; but as no maximum is fixed for the value of the shares, of course there is no limit to the capital. These two acts, taken together, obviate all necessity for any further special legislation to charter or extend mining or manufacturing corporations. In these times, when so much surplus capital is seeking investment, especially in iron manufactures and in mining operations, attention is directed to the facilities afforded by these two acts for the purpose of organizing or extending corporations for these purposes. It is now unnecessary to run the gauntlet of the Legislature to procure permission to make such investment. The supplement to the general mining and manufacturing law was strenuously opposed in the House, but it was finally passed.

The supplement to the limited partnership act, which passed the House some time since, has been hung up in the Senate, through the opposition of some of the country lawyers on the Judiciary Committee of that body. This is a copy of the amendments to the law of New York on the same subject. If the bill could become a law in this State, it would be of the greatest possible benefit, not only to Philadelphia, but to all the trading cities of the commonwealth. A very important bill relative to chattel mortgages has also been reported negatively in the House by the General Judiciary Committee, through similar influences.

A very important bill has been reported to the House from the Committee on Education, to provide for the education of destitute and orphan children of soldiers and sailors. There are ascertained to be about two thousand of them in the State, and the fund of fifty thousand dollars given for the purpose by the Pennsylvania Railroad company is the basis for the proposed system. The bill provides for a superintendent, at a salary of $1600 per annum, and the children are to be placed by him in institutions selected for the purpose.

A message was received from Governor Curtin yesterday, asking the Legislature to make provision for refunding the money loaned by the State banks to the Commonwealth to pay the militia called out to repel invasion. The Governor urged the passage of a bill providing for the issue of bonds for the purpose, and as the Constitution forbids the State government to incur more than a fixed amount of debt, (already passed,) except to repel invasion, the bonds will have to set forth that they were issued for that purpose. A bill was promptly introduced, and passed without opposition.

Forrest the Butcher.

It may not be known, nevertheless it is a fact, that Forrest, who for the manner in which he butchers negroes, is now a pet in the South, was for several years previous to the rebellion a professed slave dealer in all the principal Southern markets. He was probably more extensively engaged in the barbarous business than any other man in the South. He was noted for his cruelty, and, as now, had a standing among the chivalry and kept a mullatto mistress who frequently travelled with him. These circumstances are perfectly consistent with the following, related in a letter by Maj. Gen. D. L. STANLEY, in the Army of the Cumberland:

About the middle of the summer of 1862, Forrest surprised the post of Murfreesboro' commanded by Brigadier General T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana. The garrison was composed mostly of the Ninth Michigan and Second Minnesota Infantry and Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry. After some little fighting the troops were surrendered. A mulatto man who was a servant of one of the officers of the Union forces, was brought to Forrest on horseback. The latter inquired him, with many oaths, 'what he was doing there?' The mulatto answered that he was a free man, and came out as a servant to an officer—naming the officer. Forrest, who was on horseback, deliberately put his hand to his holster, drew his pistol, and blew the man's brains out. The rebel officer stated that the mulatto man came from Pennsylvania, and the same officer denounced the act as one of cold-blooded murder, and declared he would never again serve under Forrest. This murdered man was not a soldier, and indeed, the occurrence took place before the United States government armed negroes. Of the truth of this there is not the shadow of a doubt, and it can be established any day by living witnesses.

Pacific Railway.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railway has reported a bill, which is composed mainly of Senator Sherman's original bill. The following are among the points in the bill:

The Central Pacific Railway Company, of California, may issue their own first mortgage bonds on that portion of the road extending from Sacramento to the eastern boundary of said State, to an amount not exceeding the amount of the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued for that portion of said road. And the lien of the United States shall be subordinate to that of the bonds of said company issued upon that portion of said railroad.

Any other company is authorized to issue first mortgage bonds to an amount not exceeding half of the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued, and the lien of the United States secondary.

So much of section 17 of the original act as provides for the reservation by the Government of a portion of the bonds to be issued to aid in the construction of said roads is hereby repealed. Failure of companies to fulfill the conditions of said act shall work a forfeiture.

The Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company shall build the railroad from the mouth of Kansas river, by the way of Leavenworth, or, if that be not deemed the best route by the company shall, within one year, build a railroad from Leavenworth to unite with the main stem near Lawrence. On account of conflict between boards of directors on the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western route, no lands, or parts of lands, shall be issued to said company until the controversy is settled by the parties, or judicially decided.

It is required that there shall be government directors, to act with those elected by the stockholders, and the former shall be represented upon all business committees.

The assignment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company is confirmed, with all rights accruing or to accrue from the construction and operation of railroad and telegraph from San Francisco to Sacramento city, as one continuous line. The road from San Francisco to Sacramento shall be completed in five years.

Secretary Seward has sent a communication to the House Committee on Commerce, respecting Consuls. It is stated that the increase of consular fees, under the late law, will be $100,000 annually. A limit of $1,500 is fixed for Brindisi, Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Boulogne. It is asked that there may be authority for a trasfer of salaries from Otrante, Tarante, Ancona, and Napoleon, which are places of minor importance. Authority is requested, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to appoint ten consuls in Canada, at $1,500 each. These officers are wanted for the protection of the revenue, instead of consular agents, most of whom are agents appointed by the Consul General,, in many of whom neither the State nor Treasury Department has confidence. The Consul General has repeateatedly recommended that these offices should be abolished for said reason. But they are unnecessary under revenue laws, unless loyal and faithful Americans shall be appointed There is reliable information from Canada, France, Switzerland, and even from China, that extensive operations have been undertaken with a view to import large quantities of silks, velvets, rich goods and teas into Canada under its low tariff, and thence to smuggle them into the United States. The cargo of the Bohemian, valued at nearly one million dollars, is suggestive on this point. Good policy suggests a consular appointment for Madagascar, which is just being opened, with its varied products, to the markets of the world. Rice, tobacco, sugar and cotton of an admirable quality are every where raised, and need but the stimulus of a demand to be largely cultivated. Indigo, dye woods, hides, gun copal, India rubber, beeswax and silk are among its articles of export. Grants of land are offered to every real settler.

General Conference of the M. E. Church in the United States.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

This body is the highest in authority known to the M. E. Church. It assembles once in four years, and is composed of delegates from all the annual conferences of ministers, in the ratio of one to every twenty-one ministers. Originally all the ministers constituted the general conference, but in 1808 it was determined to make the body delegated in the ratio of one in every five of the ministers.

The conference becoming soon too large for the proper dispatch of business, in 1816 it was made one in seven, and in 1836 it was again changed to one in twenty-one ministers, and upon this basis the present session is composed.

In the Church there are about seven thousand regular ministers and nearly one million of members; the General Conference has jurisdiction over the whole Church as the Supreme Court of Appeals, and for all purposes of legislation.

From the appearance of the delegates, as they occupied their seats this morning, in the Union church, Fourth Street, below Arch, we apprehend that their interests are safe in their hands. This is the fourteenth delegation of the Conference. The last that was held in this city was in 1852.

Near 9 o'clock, all the Bishops of the Church entered in the following order: Rev. Bishop Morris, Senior Bishop; Rev. Bishops Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker and Ames.

At 9 o'clock, Bishop Janes called the Conference to order, and the Senior Bishop proceeded to open the proceedings by reading the 8th Psalm. The hymn 209th was then announced and sung, beginning,

"Jesus, the name high over all", &c.

after which the venerable Bishop offered up a similar and eloquent prayer.

Bishop Janes continued the religious services by reading the 20th chapter of Acts, after which the 237th hymn, beginning

"I love Thy kingdom, Lord,"

was sung, and prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Peck, of Wyoming Conference, and Rev. Dr. Elliot, of Missouri Conference, two of the oldest members of the body.

The Bishop then took the chair.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Harris, Secretary of the last General Conference, was invited forward to receive the certificates of the Delegates and to act until a permanent organization was effected.

The alphabetical list of Conferences, numbering forty-eight, was then called, and the certificates of election of its Delegates presented and read by the Secretary. The entire number of Delegates elected amounts to 216; this, of course, does not include the deputies from England and Canada.

One hundred and eighty-one delegates answered to their names at roll-call this morning.

On motion, Rev. Harris, of Ohio, was elected permanent Secretary of the General Conference, by acclamation.

The Secretary was authorized to nominate three assistants, to be announced to-morrow morning.

Bishop Ames now took the chair.

On motion of Dr. Pilcher, of Detroit, a committee of three was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Conference.

The following standing committees were ordered, consisting of one delegate from each Conference: On Episcopacy, on Itineracy, on Boundaries, on Book Concern, on Slavery, on The State of the Country, on Education, on Lay Delegation, on Sunday Schools and Tract Cause, on Revisals of Discipline, on the German Work, on Appeals.

Rev. Dr. Porter, of New York, moved that when the Conference adjourn, it meet at three o'clock this afternoon, which was carried.

It was moved by Rev. Dr. Porter that the Agents of the Book Concern be directed to supply the Bishops and Delegates with a copy of the *Daily Advocate*.

Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, moved to add the Reporters on the free list, (for which we thank him) the motion was carried.

On motion it was resolved that the Delegates from the Wesleyan Church of England be received at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and that the Bishops be appointed a Committee to introduce them to their body.

Rev. Dr. Peck moved that a Special Committee of fifteen Delegates be appointed by the Bishops on the Christian Commission, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Wyoming, moved that committees of seven each be appointed by the Bishops, upon the following subjects:

Temporal Economy, Temperance, Bible Cause, Dxpenses of Delegates, Pastoral Address, Freedmen.

Dr. Harris, Secretary of the Conference, was appointed Editor of the Journal to be published by the Book Agents.

Rev. Mr. Kynett, of Iowa, moved that the committee to be appointed on the Christian Commission, have in charge also the consideration of the Sanitary Commission, which was adopted.

The Bar of the Conference was fixed by a line running with the third pillars of the church.

Rev. Dr. Thompson offered a paper complimentary to the venerable Senior Bishop Morris, who has completed his fiftieth year in ministerial service, and requesting him to preach a sermon before the body at any time during its session, which motion was passed by a rising vote.

Rev. Dr. Corrington, of Southern Illinois, moved that the Trustees of the Church in which the sessions are held, be politely requested to suspend the Stars and Stripes over the Church during the Sessions of the body, which was passed by a rising vote.

Rev. Colonel Moody moved that next Friday be observed as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God that He will give victory to our arms, and that He will enable our Government to reach a peace founded in righteousness, and in which the rights of humanity shall be respected. The mover thought this was the time for such observance.

Rev. Dr. Jervis opposed the motion, supposing that it would be the legitimate business for the Committee on the State of the Country, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Ellis, of Erie, was in favor of prayer for that object, but he was in favor of praying and working. The Conference could not well spare the whole day.

The amendment was tabled.

A motion was made to lay on the table till to-morrow the original motion, which was also laid upon the table.

The original motion was then passed.

A delegate stated that Dr. Elliot has a beautiful flag presented to him some times, by the loyal ladies of St. Louis, and moved that it be suspended in the church during the deliberations of this body; which was carried.

Rev. Dr. Harris nominated as Assistant Secretaries Rev. Mr. Jerves, of Genesee Conference; Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of New York; Rev. Mr. Brounscomb, of Ohio, and Rev. Mr. Hill, of Indiana, who were all elected.

The Conference adjourned with singing the doxology and the benediction from Rev. at the head Crearv, of Minnesota.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, } P

THE FAITH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Bank Loans to be Refunded by the State.

When the Pennsylvania militia were called out to aid in repelling the invasion of the State by Lee in June of last year, the banks of the Commonwealth furnished the money to defray the expenses of the troops, upon the faith of the President of the United States, pledged to Governor Curtin, that Congress would certainly make an appropriation for the same. Congress has, as yet, made no provision for the payment of the money, and Gov. Curtin, believing that the lenders had long enough been deprived of their money, on Saturday last sent a message to the Legislature on the subject, recommending the passage of an act for the reimbursement of the lenders from the State treasury. The following is a copy of the Governor's message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: On the 10th of June last, in consequence of the advance of the rebel army north of the Potomac, the President issued his proclamation calling for militia from this State to repel the invasion. I immediately issued my proclamation of the same date calling on the militia to come forward. When the men began to assemble under this call of the President, some difficulties arose from their unwillingness to be mustered into the service of the U.S., as mischievous persons made themselves busy in misrepresenting the consequence of the muster. In this state of affairs I suggested to the President the expediency of my calling the militia, so as to remove the difficulties which were thus created. The President approved of the suggestion, and for the purpose of obtaining the end proposed by his proclamation, directed me to make a State call for militia. I accordingly, on the 28th day of June, 1863, issued my call for the militia. The United States clothed, equipped and subsisted the men thus called in service, but declined to pay them, on the ground that Congress had made no appropriation for that purpose. Assurances were, however, received from the War Department that if the money to pay these troops should be borrowed by corporations or individuals, application would be made to Congress on its meeting to make the necessary appropriations to refund the money thus advanced. Copies of two telegraphic dispatches from the Secretary of War are herewith submitted one addressed to me, dated July 22, 1863, and the other addressed to a member of a committee of the Union league of Philadelphia, dated July 21st, 1863, and which was immediately communicated to me. On the faith of these assurances, I proposed that the moneyed institutions of the State should advance the money, there being no State appropriation for the purpose. I pledged myself that if the money should be so advanced, I would recommend an appropriation by the Legislature to refund it in case Congress should fail to do so. A copy of my letter on this subject, dated July 22, 1863, is herewith submitted. These not being entirely satisfactory to the gentlemen composing the Committee on Banks, they had an interview with me here, and I finally handed to them the paper dated 24th of July, 1863, a copy of which is also herewith submitted. Several of the banks and other corporations in the State, acting with their accustomed spirit and patriotism, promptly came forward and agreed to advance the necessary funds, and the troops were accordingly paid. The disbursements were made, and the pay accounts were so faithfully, as well as formally kept, by gentlemen who acted entirely without compensation, that they were settled by the Adjutant General of the State with the accounting officers at Washington, without any objections arising.

The sums thus advanced amount, with interest, at the present time, to about $700,000. It ought to be added that little more than one half of this sum was required to pay the troops during the existence of the emergency. The remainder was expended in paying such of them as, against my remonstrance, were detained afterwards by the United States for the purpose of enforcement of the draft. The answers given by the Secretary of War were, of course, sanctioned by the President. The pay of these troops was in fact a debt of the United States, and the faith of the Government was pledged to do all in its power to procure the proper appropriation by Congress to refund the money. I regret to say that the President has not considered it to be his duty to lay the matter openly before Congress by a message.

A bill, it is true, has been introduced and is now pending in Congress providing the necessary appropriation, but it has met with opposition, and in the absence of some public declaration by the Executive of the pledge made by the Government it may probably be defeated. Meanwhile, as your session is drawing to a close, I feel bound to redeem the faith of the Executive Department of Pennsylvania, and do therefore earnestly recommend the passage of a law providing for the payment of the sums advanced as hereinbefore stated. If Congress should fail to provide therefor at the present session, our own good faith will be thus preserved, and it can be in no other manner.

A. G. CURTIN.

A bill was at once introduced into the House directing the Governor to reimburse the lenders the amout of $700,000 from the State Treasury, which was passed, and, being concurred in by the Senate, was immediately signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

WELL SPOKEN.—"We tell the public plainly," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "that unless this fearful drainage of our gold is instantly checked, we must prepare to meet consequences worse than the defeat of our armies. The increase of the tariff is well as far as it goes. But what we most need is a change from the demoralized sentiment that prefers the products of foreign factories and workshops to those of our own. This reform is demanded by every consideration of justice and sympathy for the families of our soldiers, to whom the cost of every comfort and necessary of life is trebled, in order that our wealthier classes may outvie the splendors of Solomon.

"Of what avail are periodical fast-days of penitential abasement in sackcloth and ashes, if we throw off our garb of humility like a domino at a festival, that the gorgeous robes beneath may seem more dazzling and resplendent.

"Is it not a solemn mockery, that while the gallant armies who stand between us and the desolation of our homes are lying on the frozen ground and subsisting on the coarsest fare, those who remain at home are wasting the nation's resources in riotous living? It is saddening to think that while the soldier must quench his thirst at the muddy spring or roadside ditch, the hot palates of our epicures must be cooled with the rarest wines from Rhenish hill-sides. While our weary troops drag their tired limbs through miry roads, our fashionable ladies sweep our streets with trains of silk and velvet."

DEATH OF COMMODORE W. D. PORTER.—Commodore William D. Porter died on Sunday morning at Saint Luke's Hospital, to which place he was taken three weeks ago. Commodore Porter was born in Louisiana, was appointed from the State of Massachusetts, entering the service Jan. 1, 1823, saw fifteen years' sea duty, over five years' shore duty, and was twenty years unemployed. He was between fifty and sixty years of age at the time of his death. A complication of complaints—among which were the Mississippi fever and neuralgia of the heart—carried him off. He leaves a wife, who was with him at the time of his death, one daughter, who is in Richmond, and two sons, who are in the rebel service. The deceased had a broad reputation for courage, having fought his way from Cairo to New Orleans. The honor of destroying the rebel ram Arkansas belongs to him. He was the commander of the iron-clad gunboat Essex at Fort Henry—a boat which was built according to his own plan—and he became noted as the man who had mechanics working at one end of his vessel while his guns were working at the other. In the attack on Fort Henry while the brave tars on board the Essex stood gallantly at their guns, a ball from the fort flew along the ship, through the bulkheads, and then crashed through the boiler. Capt. Porter (since promoted to the post of Commodore) was badly scalded on the face and hands, but he soon resumed active service, and has since taken part in most of the stirring events on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, participating in over fifty engagements. At the outset of the rebellion his loyalty was doubted, but he hastened to prove himself a worthy officer of the Republic. In his death the country has sustained the loss of a skilful sailor, and a brave and patriotic citizen. His remains will probably be removed to Philadelphia for interment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RETALIATION.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, discussing the law and practice of retaliation, furnishes the following historical parallel:

During the war of 1812 there was no instance of retaliation by infliction of death, though the right was repeatedly asserted in the strongest terms. The most noteworthy instance was when, after the battle of Queenstown, the British selected twenty-three Irish prisoners to be sent to England and tried for high treason. Scott threatened retaliation; and an equal number of British prisoners were set apart to await the fate of the Irish. The British thereupon imprisoned forty-six American, and forty-six British Officers were immediately selected and kept as hostages for their safety and restoration. The matter finally subsided with no executions on either side.

A novel project has been again revived for more closely uniting New York and the city of Brooklyn. It is conceived possible to construct, upon a partially new principle, an immense suspension bridge, which shall reach from Chatham square on New York side to Fulton square on the other side of the river, facilitating railroad, carriage, and pedestrian communication between the rapidly growing communities which now have no other means of communication than the ferry boat. The merit of its origin or revival, it is said, rests with Messrs. Adams and Craven—the latter of whom is the well-known engineer of the Croton Water Works.

IN Chicago, a few days ago, a man caught a rat that three years before he caught and branded in Albany, New York. There was no mistaking the thing: it was the same old rat, whose tail had been abbreviated and side burnt, three years ago, some hundred miles from Chicago.—*Exchange.*

We do not blame the rat for traveling after being served in that manner.—*Boston Traveler.*

Camden, the scene of General Steele's success, is the capital of Washita county, Arkansas, on the right bank of the Washita river, and one hundred and ten miles from Little Rock. It was a very handsome town. It is the head of navigation for large steamers, and is connected with Fulton, on the Red river, by a plank road recently constructed.

STATE FAITH.—Notwithstanding the action of the Legislature, the interest on so much of the New York State debt as is held abroad, will probably be paid in gold. That portion of it amounts to only about $400,000, the premium on which will be something over $200,000. What will Pennsylvania do?

GENERAL GRANT IN CAMP.

A SKETCH OF HIS PERSONAL HABITS, &c.

A letter writer has been furnished by a military friend, who had just passed some days at the headquarters in Culpepper, with an account of his visit and of the habits of the Lieutenant General. The details which he gives relate to the personal habits of General GRANT. They mark and individualise the man, with whom rests much of the power to affect for weal or woe the future of this country. Gen. GRANT, says the writer, messes with his staff in a house in the village; and at his table sits familiarly every member of his military family. The expenses of the mess are divided among the ten, not equal proportions exactly, but in a manner that is satisfactory to all. There is not the slightest attempt at show or parade in the furniture and equipage; everything is for use and economy of trouble and space. The crockery is scanty and of the plainest, and the fare, though sufficient in quantity, is just as homely as that of any thrifty and careful mechanic in your city. A chop with a cup of coffee for breakfast; a bit of roast beef, with potatoes and "hard tack," confronting a dish of pork and "greens," served for the 5 o'clock dinner, which was concluded without pastry or dessert, a cup of tea and a bit of bread and butter at 8½ o'clock finished up the day. The beds were simply camp cots, some with hair mattresses without mattresses; and all the toilet apparatus anywhere visible were a few tin wash-basins, a moderate supply of towels, a bit of looking-glass and a horn comb. At the table neither distilled liquor nor wine is permitted. The General will not have either about him, for his own or others' use.

The inventory of the General's baggage when he made his brilliant campaign in the rear of Vicksburg is, I take it, well remembered—a briar-wood telescope and a tooth-brush. In what relates to personal adornment and, outside of the necessity of eating and drinking, personal comfort, he has not greatly enlarged his possessions. His three stars indicate his exalted rank, but to say nothing of the charm which, in soldiers' eyes, these glittering marks of rank possess, I doubt if there is a commissariat officer in his army who is as plainly clad as he. His clothes are worn threadbare, and despite the steady brushing of his servant, they will have an untidy look, due, no doubt, to the General's habit of going everywhere and seeing everything for himself. The General understands the relation between cleanliness and godliness; but in his opinion, practically evinced, there is as much of either in a flannel shirt as in one of linen of drawing-room immaculateness.

Your readers are not to suppose that I am describing a careless or indolent man, or one who does not know the difference between the garb of a gentleman and that of a sloven. The facts are pointed out only as proof that this man's mind is so intent upon the great problem before him, that he has neither the time nor the inclination to consider miserable frivolities. He holds a great nation's fate in the palm of his hands; and it is an encouragement to know that every faculty of his mind is calmly but profoundly expressed for the national welfare. All his thought of carriage centres in the carriages which bear his field pieces; his discussion of the question of eating extends no further than to the rations of his men; and he would hate himself if he could spend a minute over the fit or fashion of his coat.

General Grant never swears. No man in his camp has ever heard him give utterance to profanity in any of its many forms. He rarely laughs, either; but he has a sort of grim humor which is not without its effect. It is related as a part of the gossip of "the front," that an officer attached to the Quartermaster's department of his army wanted one wet day to consult with the General-in-chief. He is a believer in the old *regime*, and practised what under McClellan he was taught. He had half-a-dozen miles to go, more or less, so he ordered out his close carriage, and as it was likely that it would come before he could return, the lamps were trimmed and hung out, on each side of the driver's seat. Then, with an escort of twelve dragoons, he started, happy, no doubt, in the belief that he was proof against the descending rain. Approaching Culpepper he met an ordinary looking man on horseback, attended only by an orderly. As he passed, he recognised the Lieutenant-General, who, in spite of the rain, was making his usual round, in his usual modest way. To descend from his carriage and salute his chief was but the work of a moment; but Grant, irritated by the style and pretention of his officer, was in no hurry to see him gain the shelter of his carriage roof again. "Walk along with me a little," said the General, "I want to talk with you." With polished boots and unexceptionable kids, Mr. Quartermaster did as he was bidden; and with a touch of that grimness to which I have referred, the General led him through the muddiest parts of the road; and did not release him till he was wet to the skin—as wet as the General himself. He was then dismissed with an admonition that will be remembered, though it was interlarded with no oaths.

CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable prices. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

W. H. McGEE,
ap19:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of

CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
YOUTHS or CHILDREN,

To their now large and complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,

replete with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.

GRAY & LOGAN,
ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,

No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street.
de10

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 2 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES.

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se5:lawd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letstating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. ap30:d&w2w

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,
BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.

Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon, No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap26 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.

BRADBURY BRADBURY

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums, Melodeons and musical generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no farther comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1864.

HOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of charter, approved January 8th, 1864.

ap14:5w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

PROPOSALS.

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 3291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.

Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract.

A. L. CARLTON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.
ap26:11t

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

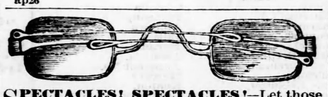
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Sterescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH,

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 42½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

FIVE PER CENT.

10-40 U. S. BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin.

Free from State and Municipal Taxation.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the above named BONDS, payable in forty, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years.

Subscribers will be furnished with Bonds with STAMPED COUPONS, from date of subscription, or they will be delivered with FULL COUPONS from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin, or currency with fifty per cent. premium.

Banks and Bankers, at all points, are requested to act as sub-agents, at one-eighth of one per cent. commission. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON,
ap29:1w Cashier.

(Chronicle copy one week.)

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.
se7-1y]

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialities attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY

Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Cheek Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

DRY GOODS.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SOFT FINISH JACONETTES;
NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS;
WHITE SWISS AND TARLTONS;
BIRD EYE LINENS;
WHITE AND BUFF POCKETHANDKERCHIEFS:
JACONETTE EDGINGS;
do. INSERTINGS;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS;
do INSERTINGS;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
SHAWLS AND SACQUES;

A very large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED, AT

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
my3

NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CIRCULARS,

SACQUES, BASQUINES

JACKETS, &c.,

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET,

are offering the newest styles in these at very low prices. my2

SILKS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

and

DRESS GOODS,

NEW AND CHEAP,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

ap29

NEW

Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

ap20

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,
se23 PITTSBURGH.

SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.

Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
ap8

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed

LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order. my3

MOORHEAD ARTILLERY.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T. HARRISBURG, April 29th, 1864.

COL. JOHN P. GLASS, PITTSBURGH:

Colonel—I am directed by Governor Curtin to inform you that you are authorized to recruit a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, agreeable to communication or order of the War Department of the 20th inst. from Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, and attested as official by THOS. M. VINCENT, Ass't Adj. Gen. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Under the above authority the undersigned will proceed at once to organize a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. Persons enlisting in this Regiment can assign themselves to the Sub-District of their own choice, and such Sub-Districts will get credit therefor, thus GUARANTEEING TO MEN the

Highest Bounties,

AND AFFORDING SUB-DISTRICTS THE GREATEST FACILITIES FOR FILLING THEIR QUOTAS SATISFACTORILY.

To each Company there will be 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, and 147 non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

No such opportunity may again offer to men desiring to serve their country in this favorite arm of the service. Applications from any part of Pennsylvania for authority to recruit men may be addressed to me at Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, but as the time is limited, such application must be made without delay.

JOHN P. GLASS, Colonel Commanding.
Recruiting Office, 65 FIFTH street, one door from Dispatch Building. my3:tf

ALLEGH'NY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce, MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.

To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-4t-15-a-w

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal,
Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

[REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	69½	5
50	Citizens	—	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	68	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	57½	" 4
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 4
50	Iron City	—	—	63¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	58¾	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	—
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Al'y	110	—	—	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	51	—	4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	3
42	Western	—	—	53¾	Nov. 2½
32	Monongahela	34	—	33	" 4
50	Eureka	50	—	48	" 4
30	Pittsburgh	34	—	35	1
25	Alleghany	—	—	27¾	2
25	People's	28	—	28¾	2
50	Penna	—	45	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	27½	3
26	St. Clair Street	40	45	—	5
50	Hand Street	—	—	60	6
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	16¾	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	—
50	do (interest)	—	—	13	—
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	66	70	68	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	96	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25	Allegheny	33	—	38	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	—
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Juesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9¼	11	—
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	81	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	80	—
	do 6,8	—	—	95	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	66⅔	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	87	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

Stocks sold by A Mellwaine, auctioneer, 54 Fifth street, Tuesday evening, May 3d:

Birmingham Bridge Stock	$21 50
do Deposit Bank	55 50
Mechanics' Bank Stock	63 50
Allegheny Valley R. R. Stock	17 00

—The condition of our old banks of issue, as exhibited in their monthly statement, (an abstract of which we insert below,) is very creditable to the management of these institutions. It shows some increase in loans, and in Government a large difference from the April report, which is evidence of what we before stated, that they are well fortified with United States securities. The Exchange Bank shows an increase in these amounting to some three hundred thousand dollars over last month. There is a very slight decrease in specie and in the circulation, but a very heavy accumulation of deposits.

The following is an abstract from the statement of our Banks, May 1st, 1864:

	Loans & Disc'ts.	T. & B. U.S. Coin.	Notes.	Pa. Bonds.	Due by Banks.	Total Assets.
Exch'ge	$1,831,452	311,187	429,087	1,267,000	187,729	4,117,445
Pitts'g	1,044,392	202,071	900,071	600,000	226,389	2,972,793
Mech'cs	578,866	60,022	110,293	1,192,000	53,815	1,996,012
M. & M.	417,245	257,832	50,160	1,342,970	81,479	2,149,286
Citizens'	830,087	169,701	156,013	817,000	98,127	2,069,930
Iron City	778,829	118,992	268,859	859,500	203,159	1,929,249
Alleg'y.	1,149,997	133,600	70,282	443,421	92,011	1,889,311
	$6,319,749	1,253,015	1,976,183	6,621,891	942,709	17,113,636

	Circul'n.	Deposits.	Due B'ks.	Total Liabil's.
Exch'ge	$1,930,000	853,142	34,207	2,817,355
Pitts'g	28,595	1,606,422	4,653	1,639,671
Mech'cs	965,683	264,458	9,634	1,239,825
M. & M.	1,160,566	243,919	19,633	1,424,117
Citizens'	928,879	497,058	37,546	1,463,483
Iron City	770,825	702,618	5,913	1,479,398
Alleghe'y	9,47,144	395,754	3,763	1,346,661
	$6,731,708	4,563,371	115,399	11,410,480

ASSETS.	April 1.	May 1.
Loans	$ 6,077,849	$ 6,319,749
Specie	1,267,732	1,253,105
Treasury and other notes	3,084,705	1,976,182
U. S. and Penna bonds	4,815,467	6,621,891
Due from banks	1,181,486	942,709
Total	$16,427,449	$17,113,636
LIABILITIES.		
Circulation	$ 6,888,682	$ 6,731,708
Deposits	3,939,244	4,563,371
Due banks	78,398	115,399
Total	$10,856,324	$11,410,478

—The New York Stock market has become excessively dull. There is no disposition to operate in any direction until something definite is heard from the Army of Virginia. There is no pressure to sell anything, and Stocks are carried with great ease. At no time within the year has the street been so free from cliques, and the market must be quoted as without support from that source. At 6 per cent Money could not be used among stockhouses, nor would a much lower rate be a temptation to make large engagements.

At the reduced prices for railway shares they are held confidently by carelul people, under the conviction that money thus invested is sure of returns as large as can be expected from any employment of capital. All coal stocks are held firmly, and it is the impression of the trade that no lower rates will be seen during 1864. Fresh stocks are expected at once in the anthracite region. Mining shares are dull and in small demand, especially those of undeveloped properties. All fears of a dear money market may be dismissed as long as the war expenses continue, and are met, as at present, by Government circulating paper. The new tax upon currency will force a large amount of bank circulation out of existence, but its place will be taken by National currency and Treasury notes. It is all paper redeemable by another kind of paper, and dangerous to the trading community.

The past week says the New York *Times* of Monday, was one of the most eventful in our Foreign Trade and Stock Exchange Speculations of the season. The spirit of Taxation in Congress is scarcely less remarkable. The changes may be hailed as in the right direction. In reference to the addition of one-half to the Tariff Duties on Foreign Goods, it was not expected to give universal satisfaction, either to the Press or to the Importing interest in so commercial a community as our own. But the consumers of Foreign Goods, the people throughout the country, upon whom this additional burden, from what is deemed—especially by the Importers and Importing agents for European manufacturers and West India Sugar planters, who were, on deliberate calculation, hastening their various merchandise into this and other ports by the tens of millions to avoid a new Tariff—an advance of the actual consumption demand, the hasty action of Congress will make no serious complaint. They are, as a body, in favor of taxation for the support of the war; not for class profits. They have at least one great remedy for over importations and high profits in their own hands, and the time has come, now that the fever or saturnalia of speculation is abating, when they will be apt to use it. They can consume less, and thus not only neutralize the extra duties but reduce the market for very many classes of merchandise with which our storehouses are already overburdened. The additional tax, supposed to reach every household under the New Bill, is equal to one cent on the pound on Sugar and two and half cents on coffee. Yet there is scarcely a housekeeper in the land who has not felt in the last year, and quietly endured the repeated advance (by importers, or middle-men, or grocers, through an unusual spirit of speculation in both these articles of prime necessity, equal to three or five cents in a single week, and often without the pretext of the rise in gold, the price of which was 172 about the 1st of March last year, and 150 on the 1st of May. This year 169 in March; 179 on the 1st of May. In the meantime, West India sugars have gone up from 10@11 to 18@19 cents, and Rio coffee from 30@33 to 45@46 cents, and very many articles in like proportion.

—The circular of the president and directors of the Fort Wayne road, (an abstract of which we published in Monday's paper,) evidences the value of that road as a permanent investment. The new arrangement carried out relieves the Fort Wayne road from covenants and agreements that would have entailed endless hostile legislation on the company. The simple adjustment of these difficulties has now made the Fort Wayne road one of the best and cheapest dividend-paying securities in the country. Among the advantages resulting from stock speculations we must reckon the attraction of capital into many roads which required means in order to develop their dividend-paying capabilities. The most remarkable enhancement of values is seen in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Hudson River, Reading, Michigan Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Prairie du Chien, which will soon be upon a dividend-paying basis.

—Mr. Chase has decided that the ten-forty five per cent. loan shall not be withdrawn. He will, however, take measures to prevent further depreciation of the currency by any increased issue of circulating notes. Subscriptions to the popular loan are now expected to increase, and there is no doubt that this loan, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold, offers an investment superior to most of the railroad securities now chiefly in favor.

—The statement of the New York banks for last week shows an accumulation of two and a half millions of deposits and a falling off in loans of two millions. Of specie the banks have lossed $780,000.

—It is anticipated that the receipts from imports this month will be small, as the rapid withdrawal of goods in bond has almost exhausted the stocks hitherto accumulated in the bonded warehouses of foreign merchandise designed for consumption.

—The imports of Wool into New York for the year 1862 were 37,347,513 pounds, and for the year 1863, 48,881,361 pounds, and from December 23, 1863, to March 28, 1864, 17,264,142 pounds, and for the month ending in April 25, 1864, 5,386,584 pounds.

—The imports at New York, for the past week, compares as follows with former returns:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods	$993,598	$949,860	$1,319,856
Gen. merceandize	2,815,061	3,272,589	5,452,682
Total for the week	3,808,659	4,222,440	6,771,938
Previously reported	52,865,623	59,330,632	78,461,874
Total since Jan 1st	56,674,282	63,553,061	85,233,812

—The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 30, 1861, and since January 1st:

Total for the week	$1,271,833
Previously reported	14,917,043
Total since January 1, 1864	$16,189,879

—The banks of Wisconsin have slightly decreased their circulation during the last month. The total circulation outstanding April 1st, 1864, was $2,651,265, against $2,928,596 on the 1st day of October, 1863.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, May 3d, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The market remains in a very unsettled state, dealers not knowing what course to pursue. The weather was also unfavorable, resembling March far more than May. Business on the wharf was not active. The boats that obtain trips have to wait their turn, as freights were not plenty, the principal shipments being Pittsburgh manufacture. The Major Anderson left last evening for Cincinnati with a moderate trip. The Kate Robinson did not get off last evening for Louisville. She will depart this morning. The "Alpha" is announced for Louisville. Shippers will bear this in mind. The Lizzie Martin came in from Porthmouth loaded with pig iron and cotton. She left last evening, having engagements belsw. The Empire City is filling up for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The Nevada has her sign up for St. Louis and intermediate ports. The Camelia is loading railroad iron for Nashville. The Leonidas is announced for Cairo and St. Louis on Thursday. The Emma Graham, just off the ways, being detained, will leave this morning at 10 o'clock for Zanesville. She will be back in time to take her regular day next week. On the Allegheny business was moderately active. The Urilda and Advance No. 2 arrived the Urilda departed. Among the sales we note as follows:

PIG IRON—The market continues firm, with a good demand; we notice moderate receipts by the river and rail; the sales that came under our notice were:

100 tons No. 1 anthracite foundry...$63 cash
70 tons No. 1 & 2 anthracite forge.....$61@62 "
100 tons white anthracite, red sheet..$55 "
20 tons Pilot Knob, Missouri.....$70 "

BLOOMS—Sales of 50 tons at $1 25@1 40 cash.

WHISKY—The market was too unsettled to give correct quotations; small sales of city rectified was reported at $1 25 per gal.

EGGS—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demands; sales of 24 bbls. in two lots, at 17c; 2 do at 18c; 1,000 doz at 18c.

BUTTER—We have no change to notice as regards prices or demands, sales of 12 bxs and 2 bbls at 26@28c; 4 pkgs at 30c.

POTATOES—The sales were large for this market. The receipts were liberal. The sales were 500 bushels Peach Blows, $1 35; 300 do Nesh., $1 25; 195 bbls do, $1 00 per barrel; 50 bbls do at $1 00. The demand was fully up to the supply.

GRAIN—The market was not very active. Prices were high. The principle inquiry was for corn and oats. Wheat was scarce, holders asking more than buyers were willing to pay. Barley and Rye were neglected. Corn—sales of 900 bushels shelled, delivered in cars, $1 34; 500 do, in car, $1 28@1 30 at depot. Oats—sales of 800 bushels at 85c.

OIL MEAL—The market was firm. Sales of 3 tons on the wharf at $36 per ton.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Sales of 50 bbls No 1 at $1 15.

COFFEE—The market was firm with a good local demand, especially for Rio; sales of 40 sacks at 47@48c; 10 do at 46½@46c.

MOLASSES—Holders were firm in their views, and old were held at $1 00, and new at $1 10 gallon; sales of 30 bbls at those figures.

SUGAR—Was one of the leading articles; sales of 51 hhds, very choice Orleans, at 20c; 10 do, Cuba, at $17@18c; 16 hhds, Cuba and Port Rico, at 18@19c. Crushed—Sales of 18 bbls at 26½@27c.

"A" COFFEE—Sales of 20 bbls at 25½c; sales of 15 do, "B" Coffee, at 25c.

RICE—Market firm, and prices advancing; sales of 10 sacks at 12¼@12½c.

FISH—Market firm; sales of 15 half bbls Lake Herring at $6,50; 10 half bbls White Fish at $9,00; other descriptions were unchanged.

TOBACCO—Market firm; sales of best Black 5's at 8c; Common, 60@68c; sales of Natural Leaf at 90c@$1,15.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no change worthy of notice. Dealers confined their purchases to small lots to merit the wants of the city trade for large lots. Buyers ask a larger concession than holders are willing to submit to. Sales of 200 barrels at $7 75, $8@8 25 for Extra Family—the latter for choice bonds. Sales of 175 barrels do, in lots, at $7 90@8 00, all from store.

BACON—The market continues firm, with a good demand. The sales were: 10,000 lbs Shoulders at 12½c; 4,000 lbs do 12¾c; 8,000 lbs Sides at 13@13½c; 2,000 lbs do at 13¾c; 6,000 lbs Plain Hams at 17c@17½c; 4,000 lbs do at 17¾c; 3,000 lbs canvassed Sugar Cured Hams at 20½@21c; 15,000 lbs Sugar Cured Hams at 18c; 1,400 lbs at 19¼c. Sales of 5 barrels Country Sides, clear, at 14½c.

LARD—Market steady but not active; sales of 10 bbls 14¼c.

MESS PORK—Is coming more in favor; sales of 12 bbls at $26 00.

HAY—Former prices have been well maintained; sales 10 tons, at depot, inferior, at $25. Sales at scales at $30@40.

SYRUPS—Sales 5 bbls at $1 25.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sales 10 bbls at 18c per pound.

PEARLS—The market was steady with a good demand; sales 4 tons, from store, at 10½ per lb.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales 46 bxs new, at 14@15c, old W R, the season is over.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

The market for *Crude* was steady, with active demand for shipment—the principal drawback being the difficulty of procuring cars. There is at this time thousands of barrels awaiting transportation. The Pennsylvania Railroad is taxed to its utmost, and is unable to supply the proper number of cars to do the oil business. Dealers have to wait their time. The sales for the past ten days have been unusually large, especially of *Crude*—that being the article most fancied at present. The receipts yesterday were light, amounting to 1,500 bbls, whilst the sales exceed 8,000 bbls, with a steady market and a good inquiry. We note the following transactions:

Crude—Sales of Oil, packages included—600 bbls on wharf at 28c; 2,900 bbls, delivered on cars, at 29c; 375 bbls on wharf at 28¾c; 1,300 bbls delivered on cars, at 28¾c; 500 bbls on wharf at 28¾c; 120 do at 28c; 300 do at 28c; 1,000 bbls, delivered on cars, at 28¾c. A lot of 2,100 bbls in bulk was sold to an up-river refinery on Saturday, at 22½c. Sales, packages included, 750 bbls at 29c; 100 do at 23c; 150 do at 2cc.

Refined—Was not in much demand. Prices were nominally the same, viz: Free, 60@61; Bonded, 50c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Capt Bryan, 94 bbls; Brewer, Burke & Co, 478 do; J T Stockdale, 310 do; S E Porter, 184; J Wilkins, 83; Fisher, 62; H Rosenbach, 100; Wade, 34; Waring, 51. Total, 1,426 bbls.

New York Leather Market.

The week's movement in this line, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: Hemlock Sole—The inquiry has been very active, and all desirable leather offered has found ready takers at full prices. Transactions include parcels for future delivery. Light damaged and poor damaged were especially active; heavy Leather rather dull of sale. Receipts only moderate. Stock nominal. Rates very firm, with an upward tendency. Oak Sole—The receipts from tanneries have been full, but with an unlimited demand the fresh supply is rapidly swept away. The inquiry for crop leather seems to be unlimited. Upper in rough has been quiet, except prime of light average, for which a fair demand prevails. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 44,000 sides.

Weekly Review of the Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales this week 1,651 hhds, and for the month 8,337; receipts 9,753, and stock on hand 3,326 hhds. Sales this week as follows: Of these 70 hhds were sold at the Louisville warehouse, as follows: Heavy leaf at $24 50, 18 75, 23, 24, 21 25, 20, 21 50, 18 75, 20 25, 18 25, 18 50, 18 25, 28 75, 27 25, 27 50, 25 75, 20 50. Light leaf at $15 50, 15 25, 13 75, 15 80, 11, 16, 12 25, 12 25, 16 25, 10 25, 17 75, 10 25, 13 25, 17 50, 15 25, 9 50, 13 75, 14 50, 17 25, 16 50, 9 75, 16 25, 13 25. Heavy lugs at $7 25, 7 60, 8 10, 8, 8 10, 8 60, 9 25, 8, 8 75, 8 90, 7 50, 8 95, 7 10. Light lugs at $5, 6 40, 5 05, 6 15, 6 45, 6 25, 5, 6 40, 6 75, 6 60, 6 10, 6 40.

Higher than the Highest.

The other day we noticed the sale in this market of a portion of the crop of leaf tobacco grown by Dr. C. W. Jeffries, of Franklin county, at the then unprecedented price of $222 per 100 lbs. To-day, Messrs. Howard, Warren & Co., commission merchants, of this city, put up at the city warehouse another tub of the same gentleman's tobacco, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, which was knocked down to Mr. G. B. Turner, whose factory is located in Lincoln county, at the amazing sum of $403 per 100 lbs. We presume nobody will ever say this price has ever been equaled for leaf tobacco in any market of the world.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 3.

FLOUR—Dull and declined 10@15c.

WHEAT—Quiet and declined ½@1c; sales at $1 24 for No. 1, and $1 22 for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet and declined 1@2c; sales at 98¼c for No. 1.

OATS—Dull and declined 1c; sales at 66@66¾c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1 14@1 15.

FREIGHTS—Dull and declining; receipts, 6,500 bbls flour; 21,000 bush wheat; 17,500 bush corn, and 16,000 bush oats.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—Dull and drooping; sales of 1,000 bbls spring at $5 75, f. o. b

Grain—Wheat declining; sales at Smith's elevator this morning very light at $1 23@$1 24. On 'Change about 100,000 bus changed hands at $1 23 winter receipts and $1 25 summer receipts. At the Newhall House this evening, wheat was quiet without any decided change. Sales of 67,000 bus no 1 winter receipts at $1 23@$1 23¼, and $1 29 for no 2. Coarse grains unchanged and dull.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum—Crude is drooping at 56@57c. Sales at the lower figure, but the higher price offered for future delivery. Refined in bond is somewhat excited and unsettled, say 57@60c offered and asked. Refined free quiet.

New York Copper Market.

Refined Ingot meets with a ready sale at 43@44c, cash; New Sheathing is steady at 55c; Yellow Metal at 38c, and Bolts and Braziers at 55c, 6 mos. Old Sheathing Copper is firm at 40c. Ore is firm and in fair demand, with sales of 150 tons California, to arrive, at $5 75 ₱ unit.

New York Wool Imports.

The imports of Wool into New York for the year 1862 were 37,346,513 pounds, and for the year 1863, 48,881,361 pounds, and from December 23, 1863, to March 28, 1864, 17,264,142 pounds, and for the month ending April 25, 1864, 5,386,584 pounds

New York Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The demand is less active, owing to the meager supply offering and the extreme prices now asked. Sales of 50 tons best English Refined bars at $145. All kinds are held with increased firmness, in anticipation of the high tariff.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—L H Voigt, 20 bbls of turnips; Jas Horne, 3 bbls of Hat Blocks; R T Kennedy, 5 bxs of Paper; B L Fahnestock, 3 bxs of Oil; Tate & Seville, 2 Cast Iron Sinks; Murtland & Co, 15 bbls of Tobbacco; J H Tool, 1 bbl of Potatoes; Jno Sill 1 bbl do; C Wolf, 1 Chest and 2 boxes do; L Kanbinan, 3 boxes of Old Hats; A Guggonhumor, 1 cask of Wine; J R Weldin, 1 case of books; J W Woodles, 3 bxs of Handles; Moore & Co, 3 boxes of Boots; Lewis & E, 5 bbls tobacco; do 10 half bbls; Collins & Wright, 1 bx hardware; Jos H Childs, 2 bales tow; R R Buiger, 15 bdls chairs; J W Woodwell, 9 do; Hammer & D, 22 do; Mair & Davieson, 1 bdl castings; do, 1 wagon box; Jno A Gugherd, 2 bbls rifled tubes; Kee & Bro, 2 hhds cullett; Rea & Kiel, 6 bdls bags; Wm Rowan, 1 grain drill; Chas C Baisley, 4 bbls eggs; H McGinniss, 1 bx household goods; Logan & G, 16 bxs; W E Schmertz, 3 do; Hitchcock & McCreery, 111 sks potatoes; Park Bros, 1,000 bars iron; S B Floyd, 48 bales hay; J F Reed, 2 bxs books; W Nasten, 1 do do; G Washband & Co, 4 bxs books; Kennedy & D, 3 do do; J H Borland, 3 do do; Gray & Blood, 5 do do; D Rox; 2 bxs clothing; Chas C Baisley, 7 bbls eggs; F B Murphy, 20 sks potatoes; R Dalzell, 14 bxs cheese; Whitmore, 5 bdls rakes; M M Fried, 24 pcs meat; Godfrey & Co, 4 sks rags; J P Drake, 2½ bxs glassware; Bingham & Co, 195 sks oats; do 118 J Gordon, 100 bbls flour; Hitchcock & McCreery, 188 sks corn, 48 do barley; McKeown & Co, 100 bbls flour; P E Collins, 45 bxs cheese; Jos Woodwell, 99 doz rakes; W Kestman, 11 bbls cider; L H Voight, 15 bxs cheese; Schomaker & Lang, 16 do do, 6 bbls dry apples; J Derrington & Co, 1 car corn; Whitmore, Wolf & Co, 6 bdls hoes; Knox & Parker, 12 hhds bacon; E Heazelton, 25 hf bbls fish; Ray & Kell; 80 bbls flour; A Hoeveler, 1 car bones; S Montgomery, 2 horses; W B Hays, 2,512 pcs metal.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Hitchcock & McCreery, 184 sks corn; L H Voigt, 12 bbls dried apples; McDonald & Mitchell, 20 bxs castile soap; Spencer & McKay, 17 sks barley; J Portertield, 11 doz brooms; Smith & Co, 44 green hides; McElroy & Co, 24 bdls broom handles; Col O Cross, 3 cars hay.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Co, 112 bbls Refined for New York.
W. A. Chapman, 50 bbls Refined for New York.
Brewer, Burke & Co, 107 bbls Crude for Boston.
Brewer, Burke & Co, 200 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Forsythe Bros & Co, 108 bbls refided oil; Wm P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Samuel Campbel, 13 sacks potatoes; 50 bbls Leslie, 11 sacks potatoes; Jas Morton, 5 baskets apples; Beckham, 10 head sheep; John Schwalm, 1 bxs eggs; Wm George, 3 bxs Butter, 7 bxs and 2 bbls eggs; John Armstaong, 9 bags potatoes, 5 qaos oats.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese,	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Major Anderson	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Kanawa.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAMER ARMENIA, EVANSVILLE, May 1st, 1861.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Left St. Louis Thursday evening with 300 tons; freight scarce. Took on at Gaudelet, 90 tons of Iron Mountain Ore, for Wheeling. Passed Paducah Saturday morning; all quiet. Nothing new; Hare following for Pittsburgh.

James Reese, 1 shaft; W D Reenhont, 12 bbls of flour; King, Pennock & Co, 16 bbls of flour; Alexander Gaden, 2 casks of lead pipe; G Handerson, 5 bdls of skins; H H Collins, 24 hhds of Fire Clay; McKee & Bro, 151 bbls of sand; Graff, Bennett & Co, 35 bbls of scrap iron; E Hyde, 20 bgs and 7 bales of cotton; Chas L Caldwell, 45 casks of hams and shoulders; Jonas, Boyd & Co, 62 pkgs scrap steel and iron; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 10 bbls of flour; Clake & Co, 500 bbls of flour; John A Sneathan, 1 large coil of rope and box; W A Sneathan, 1 capstan, 1 snath block, and 1 box. Freight scarce along the river.

Yours truly, W.

STEAMER ARCOLA, Cincinnati, May 4th, 1861.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

The following is the manifest of the Arcola, from Louisville:—John W Taylor, 4 hhds tobacco; John Grazier, 8 hhds do; S S Albeitz, 3 hhds do; Clarke & Co, 168 hhds tobacco, 27 casks shoulders; 38 bales cotton, 22 bags feathers, 11 casks lye; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 1 coil line; George B. Jones & Son, 6 coil lines, 5 skiffs, 2 boxes; Brown & Co, 18 bbls scrap iron; A Carson, 1 horse and buggy; for Parkersburg and Wheeling, 210 tons. Mc.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet six inches water in the channel, and rising. The weather during the day was wet and disagreeable.

CAPT. E. W. GOULD'S mammoth steamer is now at the landing. She is a side-wheel steamer of the first class. We shall refer to her again.

The first class packet Leonidas, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, leaves on Wednesday for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has no superior as regards speed, accommodations and attentive officers.

THE ever punctual steamer Emma Graham, Capt. M. Ayres, leaves this day at 10 a. m. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat is just off the ways, having undergone thorough and complete repairs. The first clerk is Mr. Hoge, a clever and attentive officer.

THE favorite steamer Camelia, Capt. Lytle, is announced for Clerksville and Nashville. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. F. B. Holmes, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine passenger steamer Kate Robinson, Captain R. Robinson, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built expressly for the trade, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers and shippers. Mr. John Wherry, who presides in the office, is one of the most attentive officers on the river.

THE favorite steamer Empire City, Captain Jacob Hartley, leaves on Wednesday for Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner. The first clerk is Capt. J. R. Richardson, an officer who has no superior in that department.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fast passenger steamer Nevada, Thos. Rogers, commander, will leave for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat makes her trips with great regularity, and is one of the best boats of her class afloat. Capt. Rogers is a first-class boatman, and is very popular. The first clerk is Mr. W. J. Rogers, a clever and experienced officer.

THE trip of the M. S. Mepham, from Pittsburgh to St Louis, is thus described in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 30th:

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Twilight was ripening into evening when the graceful and beautiful steamer M. S. Mepham backed out from the levee of the smoky city of Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst., with as much freight as she wanted, and a host of passengers, among them some of St. Louis' fairest daughters, and all appeared to be delighted, and all agreed with the poet when he exclaimed:

"Fair goddess of Mississippi's wave,
Proud child of naval art,
What joy like on thy decks to be;
Makes it merry to my heart.
Water leaps as if delighted
As she skims the foaming tide;
Like a thing of life affrighted,
In all her regal pride."

How little here they know of war; not a ripple upon the surface of business to indicate the magnitude of a contest which engages the wrapt attention of the civilized world.

There was plenty of tonnage for all points at the levee, and stern wheelers as thick as locusts in the land of Egypt. Boats on the Allegheny river are now doing a large business. The huge iron rolling mills across the river are in full blast, working double time, forging iron at a speed that would gratify old Vulcan himself. Several new boats are in a forward condition. Capt. Ben. Johnson is here hurrying up his new boat as fast as circumstances will permit. She will be one of the best boats Capt. Johnson ever built. She has an excellently arranged cabin for passengers, and will carry a tremendous freight, with power enough to make her as fleet as the wind. She will be completed about the latter part of May, and her name is Stranger. Capt. Throckmorton is also here rushing up his new Missouri river packet. She will be ready to sail for St. Louis in three weeks. Yesterday, while the M. S. Mepham's beautiful cabins were thronged with gay and beautiful ladies, admiring the beautiful paintings on the state room doors, one remarked to another: "Mollie, can you tell me why the M. S. Mepham is like a gunboat?" "No; I'll give it up." "Because she carries the Parrots on board."

Tuesday, 21st—On our downward course. Everything going on pleasantly. The passengers as gay as blue birds in spring, and if you could only have been numbered among the group, well might you call yourself a "lucky man."

Friday, 23d—The weather has changed; it has become naughty again like a spoilt child. Rain, rain, nothing but rain. We landed at Parkersburg and took on board some 75 tons freight for M. S. Mepham & Bro. The City of Parkersburg was alive with the "bold soger boys."

Saturday, 23d—Nothing of much importance transpired to-day, except meeting a large number of stern wheelers bound for the Smoky City. We arrived at Cincinnati. Here we tarried some five hours getting our cabin furniture. Everybody here appears to be pleased with the M. S. Mepham.

Sunday morning, 24th.—Another day of rest has dawned upon our unhappy country—another week has rolled into the past, and we may be permitted to pause and ask ourselves, "What changes have been brought about during the past week?" and as Longfellow has beautifully expressed it, "Sunday is the golden clasp which binds together the volume of the week." Arrived at Louisville at 12 o'clock a. m.; found five feet water on the falls, being sufficient to let us over safe. Pink Varble took the wheel and landed us safe at Portland. Left the W. B. Arthur at Louisville with steam up to follow in our wake.

Monday, 25th.—Cold. Fires are the institution of this day. We coaled at Cannelton. While there the W. B. Arthur passed down.

Tuesday, 26th—Clear and beautiful as an opium eater's dream of heaven. The sun scattred his golden beams as kindly as though they were dropped from angels' wings. Mrs. Shaw's pet mocking birds sang with a joyous sweetness. We lost some five hours yesterday, tied up to the bank. Some part of our machinery got out of kelter. At seven o'clock a. m., arrived at Cairo. We found everybody here with a smiling look and business good. They all appeared to be delighted with the paragon steamer, M. S. Mepham, and all agreed with Byron when he exclaimed: "We gazed and turned, dazzled and drunk with beauty." Got off at half past nine; found the Mississippi rising rapidly; met the Kenton above Cairo; met tow-boat Diana, with a heavy tow of ice, below Lane's; Sunshine just above; Hillman at Goose Island.

Wednesday, 27th.—This is one of the blue days; gloomy, misty, rainy and damp. The river this morning still rising rapidly, with considerable drift running, which makes our carpenter say wicked words. Met a host of boats last night, all getting along handsomely. We found the river rising from Cairo up, with ample water for the largest class boats; but it is now six o'clock and we are landing at the levee. We have on board a host of well pleased passengers. We came through in eight days—nothing to boast of, by any means, but a comfortable, and gay, and satisfactory business trip. We hope to see everybody, wife, children and friends, throng the cabin of the M. S. Mepham, to examine the splendid decorations, furniture and carpets, and beautiful silver ware.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* of Monday says: The river has undergone very little change since our last report; it is rising, it continues rising, but at a very slow rate. The Mississippi is now in excellent condition at all points, there being an abundance of water both above and below for all navigable purposes.

The Illinois is rising very slowly from Peoria down, with from ten to eleven feet in the channel.

The Upper Mississippi remains very low between Hastings and St. Paul, with no indication of a rise at present. From Keokuk down it is gently declining, but in fine order for boating.

The Missouri is rising with about six feet in the channel, and the water daily rising.

An arrival at Memphis reports White river rising with full banks.

The Arkansas river is also reported rising rapidly. The steamer Curfew arrived at Memphis last Friday from Pine Bluff, having been aground on every bar in the Arkansas River, and been shot into all the way down. The Captain says it is a miracle the boat escaped. One citizen and four soldiers were killed on the trip, the Curfew brought out of the Arkansas river 643 bales of cotton, at from $20 to $25 a bale—a right good freight trip.

The Cumberland river is swelling, with a stage of five or six feet water on Harpeth shoals.

Business at the wharf is by no means brisk, except in the way of Government transportation, which has taken away some eight or ten of our largest boats within the past week.

Rates of freight to New Orleans remain at 75c per hundred pounds, and $1 50 per barrel for flour.

The Paragon was at St. Joseph on Friday. She grounded a good deal on the way up, owing to the many changes in the river. The *St. Joe Herald* of Friday says:

Parties here tried to induce the Paragon to go through to Omaha, promising to load her through from here, while parties up there promised to load her through to St. Louis, on return. Her officers were in a quandary for a while whether to accept the proposition or not, but finally they concluded to return, and she left for the South at 10 o'clock this morning.

She took out but little freight from here, the price not justifying her to take more. She was only offered eighty cents for hemp, while she can get a dollar below Lexington. The Clerk informed us that there are now 3,000 bales waiting shipment at that price at Waverly.

STEAMER AMERICA FROM ST. PAUL.—The weather was warm and pleasant at St. Paul. The Minnesota river is so low that the only boat that has been running to Shakopee and Mankato was the Jennette Roberts, and she was obliged to tie up; keel boats are doing the freighting in that river now. Veg